The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE

Latest Mail Advices from France and from England.

Napoleon's Speech to the Legislative Chambers.

Partisan Movements and Dissolution of the Tiers Parti.

Ritualism and its Mission to the British Metropolis.

The steamship *Deutschland*, which left Bremen Nov. 27, and Northampton Nov. 30, arrived at this port yesterday. Our special correspondence from France and England, published below, supplies intelligence later, by two days, than was at hand by the *Cuba*.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

Opening of the Legislative Session—Speech of the Emperor—Disappointment Caused by its—New Party Manœuvres—Fusion between the Old Majority and a Portion of the Tiers Parti, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 29, 1869.

The opening of the Chambers took place to-day at 1 o'clock in the Salle des Etats at the Louvre. The ceremonial differed but little from that usually observed on such occasions. On the steps of the throne were ranged the Ministers and the members of the Privy Council, the Marshals and Admirals, and a deputation of the Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor. Opposite the throne, on the right, were placed the Senate and the Council of State. The Deputies of the Corps Legislatif had seats allotted them on the left. A part of the upper gallery, on the right, was set apart for the Diplomatic Corps. Among the Ministers present were the Prince DE METTERNICH, Ambassador of Austria, the Baron DE WERTHER, Ambassador from Prussia and the Confederation of the North; Lord LYONS, Ambassador from England; Count DE STACKELBERG, Ambassador of Russia; Mr. WASHBURNE, Minister from the United States, &c., &c. The gallery on the left was occupied by the wives of the Ministers and of the members of the Privy Council, Marshals and Admirals.

A battalion of the Imperial Guard, commanded by a Colonel, together with a battalion of the National Guard, formed the line from the Pavilion de l'Horloge to the Pavilion Denon, when the Emperor descended from his carriage. His Majesty was accompanied by the Prince Imperial, the Princes NAPOLEON, LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, LUCIEN MURAT and all his military household. The tribune of the Empress was occupied by the Princess MATHILDE and the other Princesses of the Imperial family.

The Emperor took his place on the throne and delivered the following speech:

MESSRS. LES SENATORS AND MESSRS. LES DEPUTIES: It is not easy to establish in France the regular and peaceable use of liberty. For some months society has appeared to be menaced by subversive passions and liberty compromised by excesses of the Press, and of public reunions. Every man was asking himself to what extent the Government was likely to push its forbearance? But already the good sense of the public has reacted against these culpable exaggerations; and impotent attacks have only served to demonstrate the solidity of the edifice founded by the suffrages of the people.

Nevertheless, the uncertainty and trouble which exist in the public mind must not be allowed to continue, and the situation more than ever demands promptness and decision. We must speak without equivocation and declare openly the will of the country.

France desires liberty, but with order. For that order I am responsible. Aid me, gentlemen, to save liberty; to attain this object let us keep at an equal distance from reaction and revolutionary theories. Between those who pretend to preserve everything without change, and those who aspire to overturn everything, there is a glorious place to assume.

When I proposed to you the Senatus Consultum of September last as a logical consequence of preceding reforms, and of the declaration made in my name by the Minister of State on the 28th of June, it was my intention to inaugurate resolutely a new era of conciliation and progress. On your side, in seconding me in this path, you did not want to repudiate the past, to disarm power and to shaken the Empire to its foundations.

Our task consists now in applying the principles which have been laid down by introducing them in our laws and habits.

The measures that the Ministry will present for your approbation have all a character sincerely liberal. If you adopt them the following amellorations will be realized:

The Mayors will be chosen from among the members of the Municipal Councils, save in exceptional cases provided for by the law; at Lyons, as in the suburban communes of Paris, the formation of these Councils will devolve on universal suffrage; in Paris, where the interests of the city are allied with those of the whole of France, the Municipal Council will be elected by the Legislative Body, already invested with the right of regulating the extraordinary budget of the capital.

Cantonal Councils will be instituted mainly to unite the cantonal resources and direct their employment.

Fresh prerogatives will be granted to the Conseils Generaux.

The colonies will participate in this movement of decentralization.

In fine a law enlarging the circle in which universal suffrage moves, will determine the public functions compatible with the mandate of deputy.

To these reforms of administration and political order will be added legislative measures of more immediate interest to the populations: The more rapid development of the gratuitousness of primary instruction, the diminution of the expenses of justice, the removal of the war tax of half a decime, which weighs on the rights of registration in matters of succession; the rendering access to savings banks more easy, and the placing them within the reach of the rural populations by the aid of the agents of the Treasury; the more humane regulation of the labor of children in manufactories, and the increase of small salaries.

Other important questions, the solution of which is not yet ready, are under consideration.

The inquiry relative to agriculture is terminated, and useful propositions will result from it as soon as the Superior Commission will have deposited its report.

Another inquiry relative to the octrois has been commenced.

A project of Customs law, reproducing the general tariffs, which have given rise to no serious contestation, will be laid before you; with regard to those which have raised violent protests on the part of certain industries the Government will make you no proposition until it is in possession of all the information necessary to throw light on your deliberations.

The *exposé* of the State of Europe presents satisfactory results. Trade has not been arrested and the indirect taxes whose natural increase is a sign of prosperity and confidence, have yielded thus far 30,000,000 more than last year. The running budgets offer notable surpluses, and that of 1871 will permit us to undertake the amelioration of several services, and to suitably provide for the public works.

But it is not sufficient to propose reforms, to introduce economies in the finances, and to effect good administration; it is requisite, in addition, by an attitude clear and firm, for the public powers in accord with the Government, to show that the more we enlarge our liberal tendencies the more we are resolved to maintain intact, and beyond the reach of violence, the interests of society and the principles of the Constitution. A Government which is the legitimate expression of the national will has the duty and the power to cause itself to be respected, for it has both the right and strength to do so.

If from the interior I turn my regards beyond our frontiers, I congratulate myself on finding foreign Powers maintaining friendly relations with us. Both sovereigns and nationalities desire peace, and occupy themselves with the progress of civilization.

Whatever reproaches may be addressed to our epoch, we have, nevertheless, many reasons to be proud of it. The New World has suppressed slavery; Russia has affranchised her serfs; England has done justice to Ireland; the basin of the Mediterranean seems to recall its ancient splendor, and from the reunion at Rome of all the Bishops of the Catholic Church, we have a right to expect only a work of wisdom and conciliation.

The progress of science is drawing nations closer to each other. While America unites the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic by a railroad of a thousand leagues in length, we everywhere find capital and intelligence concerting to join by electric lines of communication the most distant countries of the globe. France and Italy are about to grasp hands through the tunnel of the Alps; the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea are already being confounded in the Suez Canal.

All Europe has caused itself to be represented in Egypt at the inauguration of that gigantic enterprise, and if to-day the Empress is not present at the opening of the Chambers, it is because it has been my desire that by her presence in a country where our arms formerly distinguished themselves she should testify the sympathy of France for a work which is due to the perseverance and genius of a Frenchman.

You will now gentlemen resume the extraordinary session which was interrupted by the presentation of the Senatus Consultum. After the verification of powers the ordinary session will immediately commence. It will bring with it, I have no doubt, happy results. The great bodies of the State, more intimately united, will come to an understanding to apply loyally the last modifications introduced in the Constitution.

The more direct participation of the country in its own affairs will be a new source of strength for the Empire. The assemblies will henceforth have a larger share of responsibility. Let them employ it to the profit of the grandeur and prosperity of the nation. Let different shades of opinion efface themselves when the general interests demand it, and let the Chambers, by their enlightenment as by their patriotism, prove that France, without relapsing into regrettable excesses, is capable of supporting the free institutions which are the honor of civilized countries.

Partial applause greeted the close of the speech, which, I must add, has been received outside with great disappointment.

An event of evil augury for the Liberal future of the Empire has preceded the Imperial utterances. I allude to the dissolution of the *Tiers Parti*, or the group of the *Cent Serze*, as it is more familiarly called, and of the union of a greater portion of the latter with the rank and file of the old majority. This fusion was accomplished yesterday by the combined efforts of MM. EMILE OLLIVIER, SEGRIS and JEROME DAVID. The result is the adjournment of the interpellations, which have been so eagerly anticipated by the public, until after the verification of the disputed elections. The *Constitutionnel* gives the key to this manœuvre when it says that there is but one Ministerial combination possible. "It is that," it adds, "which will be formed by the union of the most liberal and the most important of the present Ministers with the most influential members of the *Centre Gauche*."

This is not what the country hopes or desires, and the coalition I fear will be productive of the most evil results.

ENGLISH NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Ritualist Mission in the Metropolis—Wretched Condition of the English Poor—The King of Belgium Entertained

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

The Ritualist mission in the metropolis has attracted a great deal of attention, and seems to have met with an unexpected degree of success. I wrote that seventy churches had joined in the movement. Afterward the number was increased to 120. If 500 persons were interested in each, more or less, the whole number would reach 60,000. The *Times* has thought enough of the movement to give several columns to it. It is the first thing of the kind in the Church of England, since the Reformation. For 300 hundred years there has been no such organized and continuous assault on Satan's kingdom. The Church has been calm, respectable, dull; and those who wished to go faster or do more were driven into dissent. The missions in the Catholic Church, a writer in the *Times* says, were begun by IGNATIUS LOYOLA, so that revivals are a part of the Jesuitical system—but I suspect that they are much older. There were protracted meetings, and seasons of unusual religious effort and excitement 1,800 years ago in the mountains of Judea; and for ages before that, all Israel assembled at stated seasons in Jerusalem for continuous and extraordinary religious services.

But such a work is utterly new in the English Reformed Branch; and it has all the attraction of novelty. The Church of St. Albans, just north of Holborn, is in one of the poorest and most crowded districts in London, and not only the spacious church, but its large schoolrooms, were filled with the poor people—women with babies, roughs, and unfortunates, gathered in by the Angelican sisters to be preached to, talked to, perhaps for the first time in their lives in this fashion. And this may well be the case with great numbers, for it is estimated that there are one million of persons in London entirely outside all churches and chapels of every description; as truly heathen as Dr. LIVINGSTONE's friends in the heart of Africa. Whatever the result may be to them, the Mission must have a great effect in the future. The Ritualists are pledged to go on as they have begun; the Evangelicals cannot afford to be surpassed in zeal; the old high and dry party will be shamed into doing something most unexpectedly. The Low Church Bishop of London has given his full sanction to the work, confessions and all, and one of the last acts of the late Bishop, now Archbishop of Canterbury, was to express his sympathy with the movement. It was time. The Church has been slowly waking to life for thirty years past; but this was too slow. A whole generation has gone down in that time, and poverty, ignorance, irreligion and vice have not been lessened. More intoxicating liquors are drunk now than thirty years ago—more than five years ago, in proportion to the population.

In some parishes they followed the example of St. FRANCIS XAVIER, and went round ringing a bell every morning, and announcing with stentorian voice the services of the day; in others, short addresses were made in the streets from doorsteps, offered for the purpose. Every means was taken to draw people from the highways and hedges. And not too soon. In the parish of Stepney there are 12,000 inhabitants, of whom, it is said, 10,000 have never been in any place of worship! At St. Barnabas, Pimlico, one of the oldest Ritualist churches in London, and from which the greatest number of curates have gone over to Rome, the principal missoh preacher has been the Rev. C. E. GRAFTON, an American clergyman, but now an Evangelist Father. A writer in the *Guardian* says one of his sermons was "the most impressive he ever heard. The preacher every now and then succeeded in a feat which we see only on rare occasions performed—every now and then he riveted the attention of his hearers so absolutely that not even the sound of breathing could be heard." At St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, Mr. GLADSTONE has been seen more than once during the mission services. At many of the churches the concluding services were of a very striking character. At St. Albans and the more advanced of the Ritualist churches, after prayers, sermon, confessions, &c., candles were blessed and distributed among those who had engaged most earnestly in the mission. In St. Albans about 500 persons, of every age and class, stood up with lighted candles in their hands and renewed their baptismal vows, and then marched round the church singing in procession, with the greatest fervor, all ending with a solemn *Te Deum*. It is believed that several thousand persons, who have never been to church in their lives, have during this mission been brought under instruction and Church influence by these extraordinary efforts, and by means hitherto used only by Roman Catholics and Dissenters.

As a rule the mission has met with respectful treatment from the Press. In one case I have heard the preaching criticized, and a Broad Church parson says that where he went some persons thought that the people were bowing to the large brass eagle used as a lectern, instead of the altar.

THE POOR LABORER.

Fifty years ago Dr. HAYGARTH wrote some admirable directions for the stamping out of contagious fevers. They are caused by dirt and destitution. They are prevented and cured by the opposite conditions. But the English lower classes seem to be quite as badly off now as they were fifty years ago. The *Spectator* calls attention to the fact that there is a land question in England, as well as in Ireland. Something must be done to remedy "the shocking condition of the agricultural laborer." Some strong impulse is needed to break up the existing system,

"And short of insurrection—which God forbid! for in English agrarian war the weapon would not be the bayonet, but the torch—the only sufficient impulse is emigration. That emigration will be the remedy there is no manner of doubt. The emigration toward the towns is already enormous, is, for example, crushing the poorer ratepayers of London, and driving Mr. GOSCHEN to despair; and, as the pressure increases, and with the pressure knowledge, the stream will flow to the colonies, and we shall see the Irish scene in the south and east of Britain. Even now, if the people even only knew, they would depart by entire villages, and it is noticed that if two or three families go the whole parish becomes restless."

And once more, let me ask, why cannot these poor, honest, hard-toiling English laborers be taken to America, on contracts similar to those proposed for Chinese, by some capitalist or company? I believe hundreds of thousands of sturdy men would be too happy to agree to work five years for their bare subsistence, for the chance of a future home on the land for themselves and their families. And these people, poor, ignorant, demoralized, drunken as they may be, are of the old stock of our ancestors—"our own flesh and blood," as Mr. GLADSTONE says; and if the men are imbruted by their desperate conditions, the women are for the most part honest, pious, good souls, and the children are often beautiful, and need only good conditions and good education to become a treasure to any country that can give them proper treatment. Why is it that the Mormons alone, under all the disadvantages of their position, can carry out a large system of immigration? The English laborer has no proper food, no suitable dwelling, no chance of ever possessing land, or being other than the miserable serf he is, unless there is a great change in England—and a change which is not a revolution may be so long in coming as to be of no use to the present generation. It has been talked about for half a century; in another half century it may possibly be accomplished.

I find some curious figures in the Birmingham *Post*, showing that the worse people are clothed the more they drink; or, it may be, that the more they drink the worse they are clothed. In 1860 the home consumption of cotton in this country was, in round numbers, 218,000,000 pounds. In 1868 it was 107,463,000 pounds. This, says the writer, shows that the richest nation in the world is in rags, and the reason is that they drink what they should wear. In 1860 they spent £79,541,290 on alcoholic liquors, in 1868 this amount had increased to £102,886,280. The increase of drink is about 20 per cent., the decrease of cotton for home consumption 35 per cent. Another fact equally significant is given. When immense quantities of grain are imported, and the poor in many places are wanting food, the brewers and distillers are busy, and making large fortunes in the work of turning bread into poison. In the Caledonian Distillery at Edinburgh, for example, 40,000 gallons of spirits are manufactured weekly, or 2,000,000 per annum. The quantity of grain destroyed is 800,000 bushels, and all the work is done by 150 men. If the same capital were employed in the cotton manufacture it would give work to some thousands, spreading wealth and comfort instead of poverty and misery.

If the Turks, under their system of general education, should take to reading English newspapers, what must they think of the morals and polity of this "foremost of the nations of Christendom?"

THE VISIT OF THE KING OF BELGIUM.

The visit of the King of Belgium to the Queen at Windsor Castle has been taken advantage of to enliven the dullness, though nothing can illuminate the fogs of an English November. At Buckingham Palace he has received addresses from the officers of the volunteers, headed by the Prince of WALES, most of whom have been his guests at Brussels and Liege, and from the Corporation of London. He has also received the freedom of the city in a gold box, which will allow him to cross the Holborn Viaduct without paying toll, provided he always carries the gold box in his pocket, and has had a grand banquet and ball at the Mansion House. His Majesty speaks English with fluency; and, as this is what very few Englishmen are able to do, he is greatly admired for such a rare accomplishment.

Suppose we turn to less important matters. For example, we are going to have a dozen or so new theatres in London. The dramatists are used up, but there are still translators and adapters, and Frenchmen cannot help writing plays. *Cela va sans dire.* The two enterprises most advanced are a grand theatre and Winter garden on the north side of Leicester-square, and one on Sloane-square, for Belgravia and Chelsea. Not forgetting Miss OLIVER's new theatre in the Strand, where theatres now so swarm that an old-fashioned New-York fire would burn down a dozen. "Formosa" and the "Clever Yokes Family" will run at Drury-lane until the Christmas pantomime. There is no sign of change at Mrs. JOHN WOOD's St. James. One sensation scene, with excellent thunder and lightning, will carries on that heavy piece, "The Turn of the Tide," at the new Queen's, and J. S. CLARK is ticketed for a ten years' run of "Toodles," at the Strand, where they give four funny pieces every night, and if you stop laughing as long as the curtain is up you are taken out kindly by the Police and sent to a lunatic asylum. MONADNOCK.

HAYTI.

Important Events at Hand—Males and Females Pressed into Salnave's Service—Secret Operations at the Palace—Foreigners Ordered to Leave and Imprisoned—Ruin and Starvation.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Saturday, Nov. 20.

There are indications here of some important events about to transpire. SALNAVE'S soldiers, and every man and youth—and even women—he can press into his service, are at work on the fortifications of the city. Earthworks are being thrown up, and cannon rapidly placed in position. The national palace, which consists of a number of straggling one-storied buildings, has been incompassed with hastily-constructed fortifications. Two cannons from the *Pequod* have been put in position.

Within the precincts of the palace a number of soldiers are engaged upon some secret service. As these men are allowed no communication with outsiders, the nature of the work they are engaged upon has not as yet been revealed. Many rumors, however, prevail, one of which is to the effect that excavations and subterraneous operations are on hand.

Several foreigners have recently been ordered by SALNAVE to leave the island, and others have been imprisoned without trial, and without any reasons being assigned. Great consternation prevails among the white residents generally, and the majority of them would only be too glad to have an opportunity of quitting the distracted country.

SALNAVE is daily issuing proclamations, in which he slaughters his enemies and delivers his country.

Things are at ruinous prices. Little or nothing comes into market, and hundreds in the city and neighborhood are perishing from starvation. In fact, it is almost impossible to describe the present dreadful state of affairs. Bread cannot be bought. Flour is scarce; and what little there is the holders are unwilling to sell.

SALNAVE has declared the town of Port-au-Prince and the Department of the West in a state of siege.

Exchange 3,500 to 4,000.

WASHINGTON.

The House and the Census Bill—Position of Virginia—Prospect of Speedy Admission—Currency Statement—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The House made very little progress on the Census bill today, the best portion of the session having been consumed in disputing and skirmishing on the franking privilege question. About two-thirds of the bill has been finished; but at the present rate of progress it will not be ready to go to the Senate before Wednesday unless night sessions are held.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction held a meeting this morning on the subject of the admission of Virginia. Representatives PAINE, BECK and WARD were appointed a sub-committee to superintend the printing of the statement of Ex-Governor WELLS, Republican, in which it is stated he expresses himself in favor of immediate admission and the abolition of all test oaths and disfranchisement. Also the printing of the speech of Governor WALKER, recently made before the Committee, showing the loyalty and good faith of the people to carry out their professions, and earnestly argumentative for admission; and the report of the Legislative Committee of Virginia, and that of the minority, and General CANBY'S report to the War Department, giving the result of the State elections. The Reconstruction Committee also directed to be made an abstract of fifty affidavits charging fraud in the election; but this is not to be printed. The members of the Committee attach little, if any, importance to the charges, being generally satisfied of fair election. The Committee will meet again on Tuesday morning. There seems to be no doubt that the bill for the admission of Virginia will be passed next week, and soon thereafter the United States Senators and Representatives will be sworn in, with the exception of Messrs. BOOKER and MCKENZIE, whose seats are contested. It is probable that the admission of Virginia will be coupled with the condition precedent that the State Constitution shall not be amended by the present Legislature. Gentlemen who have seen Ex-Governor WELLS' statement say that he recommends the passage of the Amnesty bill.

The following letter from Ex-Governor WELLS, of Virginia, was laid before the Reconstruction Committee to-day:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10, 1869.

Colonel R. A. Hughes:

MY DEAR SIR: I had hoped there would be at the opening of Congress no division of sentiment in Washington on the subject of the immediate restoration of Virginia, and am surprised at what occurred before the Reconstruction Committee on yesterday. We have arrived, it seems to me, at a stage in the work of reconstruction, where it is utterly idle to attempt the correction of any evil which may exist here by a longer denial of Federal representation to the State. No Conservative nor Democrat will be made a Republican, no bitterness assuaged, nor any spirit of amnesty be encouraged, or oblivion for the past be secured by either an exclusion of State or individuals from many of the rights which belong to the most favored of States or citizens. Whether such desirable results were likely to be secured by test oaths and disfranchisements or not, it is certain they can have no operation from this time forward.

If we are ever to secure prosperity in our national interests, harmony in our social relations, or justice and equality in political rights and privileges it must be done by such a universal act of notable amnesty as deprives every man of the vestige of such for inflicting injustice upon others in retaliation for wrongs or political disabilities offered by himself. One may doubt the issue, or even believe that such a measure of liability will fail of any happy results. Still it is the only refuge now left, and wise men ought not to hesitate about making the trial. It should be done, too, in no ungracious spirit, but fully, freely, with the broadest generosity. It is idle to find fault with, or cavil at, the means or way by which we have been brought to this condition. It is entirely immaterial how the Republican Party was defeated, nor shall we be likely to contemplate its overthrow more graciously by longer indulging in animosity, bitterness or recrimination. I sincerely hope that Virginia may be restored before the week ends, without a single dissenting vote; that before the Christmas holidays, by one single act of amnesty, the disabilities of every citizen of this Commonwealth may be removed. The policy of selecting here and there individuals for relief, not because of their superior claims, but rather on account of the friends they have at court, or the diligence with which they move their suit, is plainly unwise and manifestly unjust. It tends largely to aggravate the irritation already existing. The 200 men whose disabilities are in this way removed, are not thereby rendered any more the friends of the Government than they were before, while all the others, unrelieved, find in this last act of unjust Congressional discrimination, a new cause of more substantial complaint, dislike and bitterness. It is useless longer togrely on half measures. Sever the knot by one blow; untie all hands by one word. If this policy does not succeed, then no other can afford any reasonable hope of a better result. I hope that you will do all in your power to secure the success and early adoption of this policy.

I remain, Very dear Sir, Yours truly,
(Signed) H. H. WELLS.

COIN IN THE TREASURY.

The coin balance in the Treasury to-day, including $37,983,840 of gold certificates, was $108,065,862 52. The currency balance was $13,066,833 17.

THE SECOND ACQUITTAL OF SHERMAN.

SHERMAN, who was tried some time ago on a charge of abstracting $12,000 from the Treasury, and acquitted, owing to a flaw in the indictment, was again acquitted this P. M. on a fresh trial for the same offence.

MR. INGERSOLL'S BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The struggle between the Banking and Currency and the Ways and Means Committee was renewed in the House to-day, when the former gained a decided advantage. Mr. INGERSOLL and Mr. GARFIELD were unnecessarily excited on the subject, and while the discussion and the voting lasted, there was quite a little breeze in the House.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

A circular has been issued from the Indian Office forbidding the visits of delegations of Indians to Washington for the purpose of transacting the business of their respective tribes before the Department. It is the opinion of the Commissioner that their business can be much better accomplished by their agent, and it is held that the money which would be expended in bringing them here would be used to much better advantage in buying them provisions, agricultural implements and annuity goods.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $777,100.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$250,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	75,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	50,000
To national banks	170,500
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	342,499,050
And for public deposits	19,391,000
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	176,251
Total amount burned	18,307,457
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	155,100
Total amount issued therefor	18,122,150
Balance due for mutilated notes	185,307
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,744,272
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	450,700

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WARD presented a petition of the Chemung County (New-York) Medical Society, for an increase of the rank of the Naval Medical officers.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition of the citizens of New-London, Conn., that coal be admitted free of duty.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were, by unanimous consent, introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT—To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara River.

By Mr. TANNER—To regulate the importation of lumber on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States.

By Mr. WOODWARD—To change the name of the Wyoming National Bank of Tunkhannock, Penn., to that of the "First National Bank of Tunkhannock."

By Mr. WELKER—To dispense with the spies and informers in the internal revenue service.

By Mr. SARGENT—For the sale of certain lands in California.

By Mr. MOORE, of Illinois—To authorize the payment of bounty to certain volunteer army officers.

By Mr. PITCH, of Nevada—To create an additional land district in Nevada.

By Mr. PALMER—To amend the act declaring and fixing the status of volunteers as a part of the army.

By Mr. HAY—Amendatory of the Naturalization laws.

Mr. KNOTT introduced a bill to amend the existing laws in relation to trials by jury in the Federal Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. BUFFINGTON—Calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the condition of the breakwater in the harbor of Hyannis, Mass., and as to the amount necessary to repair it.

By Mr. DAWES—Calling on the Clerk of the House for a detailed account of the expenditures of the present Congress.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—Calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the harbor at Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wis., including the reports and estimates of engineers, &c.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—Requiring the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to take into consideration the erection of suitable buildings in the City of Erie, Penn., for the accommodation of the United States Courts.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether any further legislation is necessary to enable the Executive to secure more perfect neutrality in any struggle between a European Power and its American colony, whenever the latter is seeking in good faith by revolution to assert the right of self-government, so that the hospitality and privilege of the ports of the United States may not be extended to either party to the prejudice or exclusion of the other.

Mr. WOOD objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution to annul the late Tennessee election.

Mr. WOOD objected.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following described papers in reference to the admission of Virginia, which were ordered to be printed:

General CANBY'S report to the Secretary of of War relative to the election in Virginia, in July, 1869; the address of the Republican Central Committee, presented to the Senate by C. P. POTTER, Chairman; the statement of Mr. HUGHES, endorsed by Mr. WITCHER; the statement of Governor WELLS; the memorial of the Committee of the Virginia Legislature, presented by Z. TURNER, Speaker of the House of Delegates; the statement of Governor WALKER before the Committee; the opinion of Attorney-General HOAR on Virginia affairs; the statement that there were about fifty affidavits before the Committee from persons in various parts of the State, charging, in some instances, a failure on the part of the registering officers to register, and a refusal in others to permit the affiants to vote when registered, and in others that threats from persons on the Conservative side and intimidations were resorted to, to prevent persons from voting the Republican ticket, and that they were prevented from voting.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. INGERSOLL again introduced his bill authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000, and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CULLOM remarked that he thought the House had had that bill offered for the last two or three mornings.

Mr. INGERSOLL said it had, and that it would have it for two or three mornings more until it was referred.

Mr. GARFIELD moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. RANDALL inquired of the Speaker whether an objection would prevent the introduction of the bill now.

The Speaker said it would not.

Mr. COX thought the House had better postpone the consideration of the subject for the present. It ought to be ventilated.

Mr. GARFIELD thought the question of reference might as well be settled now as at any other time.

Mr. INGERSOLL insisted on his motion of reference, and moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded.

Mr. JUDD demanded the reading of the bill. The bill was read:

It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional legal tender notes of the denomination heretofore issued, and in such proportion as he may deem best, to the amount of $44,000,000: $10,000,000 to be issued within thirty days after the passage of the act; $10,000,000 more within sixty days; $10,000,000 more within ninety days, and the remaining $14,000,000 within 120 days. The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase with such notes gold interest bearing bonds, and to cancel the same in the manner provided by law.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. HOLMAN called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired of the Speaker whether the bill was now before the House for action?

The Speaker replied that it was, and that the House could dispose of it.

Mr. COX remarked that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania (SCOFIELD) wanted a decision of the House between an inflation and contraction of the currency, now was the time.

Mr. SCOFIELD supposed that those who wanted to inflate the currency would vote against his motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken and the motion rejected—yeas, 65; nays, 88. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asper, Bailey, Beman, Benjamin, Biggs, Bird, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buck, Buckley, Buffinton, Cox, Dawes, Dixon, Donley, Duval, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Garfield, Getz, Haldeman, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Kelley, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kerr, Knapp, Ketchum, Ladin, Lash, McGrew, Mercur, Moore, Morrill of Maine, Mungen, Myers, O'Neill, Poland, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Scofield, Sheldon of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevens, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Townsend, Twichell, Ward, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Willard, Wilmans and Woodward—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Arnells, Beatty, Bennett, Boles, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Calkin, Cessna, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Cook, Cowles, Crebs, Cullom, Davis, Dawson, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Fitch, Gilfillan, Griswold, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Hiffin, Hoag of Ohio, Hoge of South Carolina, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Judd, Julian, Knott, Lawrence, Loughridge, Mayham, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, Morgan, Negley, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Paine, Peters, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Rogers, Sargent, Sheldon of Louisiana, Smith of Oregon, Smith of Tennessee, Smyth of Iowa, Stevenson, Stokes, Stone, Strader, Sweeny, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Walker, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota, Witcher, Wood—88.

The question recurred on Mr. GARFIELD'S motion to refer to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. INGERSOLL called for the yeas and nays, remarking that four out of the six members of that Committee, who had just voted, had voted to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency—yeas 88, nays 57.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Census bill, commencing at section seventeen. The subject of allowing census officers the franking privilege, and the question of compensation, &c., were discussed at considerable length. An amendment refusing them the franking privilege, which was offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, was withdrawn by him on condition that it might be offered in the House and a vote had upon it. The Committee rose, after disposing of only one section—the seventeenth—and a new print of the bill, as amended, was ordered.

The House at 3:20 o'clock adjourned.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—WILLIAM DE LONG, a young man, the son of a clergyman of this city, shot himself at Whitney's Point, a few miles from this city, yesterday, while in a sleigh returning from a hunting excursion. The shooting was accidental.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—A match game of billiards, 1,200 points up, between R. E. WILMARTH, the present champion, and LUTHER S. BROOKS, for the championship of Massachusetts, was played last evening. WILMARTH won by a score of 1,200 to 955.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11.—JOSEPH WHITAKER, aged 18, was killed to-day by falling from the roof of a five-story building in Central Falls.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—A whale seventy-five feet long was lately washed ashore at Economy, Bay of Fundy.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—T. W. JACKSON, a promising young lawyer of this city, died suddenly this morning.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Ohio.

The Ohio Republican State Central and State Executive Committees had a meeting in Columbus on Thursday. Among the resolutions adopted unanimously was the following:

Whereas, At the late State election the Republican Party achieved a signal triumph in the election of its candidates for State officers and a majority of the members of the General Assembly, on a platform of principles clearly establishing the great financial and commercial interests of our Commonwealth, and earnestly vindicating and defending the political rights of all its citizens; therefore

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the undoubted and final consummation of the expressed will of the people by an early ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution by the Legislature about to assemble, thereby placing Ohio where she properly belongs, in the advanced rank of freedom, by securing equal and exact justice before the law, to all classes of her citizens.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The London Press on the Message—Meeting of Parliament—Action of the Spanish Cortes—The Ex-Queen and the Crown Jewels—Apprehended Revolution in Portugal—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Spectator* to-day has an editorial on American affairs. The writer says that President GRANT'S programme, as announced in his recent Message to Congress, of peace, retrenchment, reconstruction and honesty, must enhance the position of the United States. Her way of paying debts was the last to be quarreled with.....The *Times*, in an editorial on the Irish question, condemns the Orange Lodges. They answer no end but to perpetuate the idea of two races—conquerors and conquered. Statesmen should discountenance these organizations.....It is reported to-day that Feb. 8 has been fixed upon as the day for the assembling of Parliament.....A report from the Admiralty Office says that "for a distance of thirty-five miles the Suez Canal is subject to sanddrifts, reducing the depth, and thick fogs, bewildering to the pilots.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The Cortes to-day rejected the bill of the Regency for indemnifying exiles under the monarchy. It has voted unanimously for the restoration of the constitutional guarantees.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Señor MIRAFLORES, the intendent of Ex-Queen ISABELLA of Spain, has published an emphatic denial of the oft-repeated story that the Queen had taken the crown diamonds on her retirement from Madrid.

LISBON, Dec. 11.—Fears are entertained of the breaking out of a rebellion in various parts of Portugal. The authorities are active.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—The navigation of the Baltic Sea is closed for the season.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Several bankers of St. Petersburg have recently failed, but their names, for some unexplained reason, have been withheld from the public.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Temporary Adjournment—The Pope and the American Bishops—France on Infallibility.

ROME, Dec. 11.—The sessions of the Ecumenical Council have been adjourned until after Epiphany. Much opposition is expected on the reassembling of the body, but His Holiness is said to be sure of the cooperation of the American Bishops.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The French Government has made known to the Ecumenical Council that infallibility is an inopportune question from a religious view, and politically places France otherwise than according to the Concordat, and releases her from the obligations then accepted.

CUBA.

A Reported Sharp Skirmish near Trinidad—Arrival of Spanish Reinforcements.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—A sharp skirmish occurred yesterday in the neighborhood of Trinidad between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. The result has not yet been ascertained.....The steamship *Cleopatra* arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz on her way to New-York.....A steamer also arrived from Cadiz, having one thousand Spanish troops on board to reinforce the national army in Cuba.

CANADA.

Opinion of the President's Message—A New Financial Policy—America the Loser—A Betting Suit Decided.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—The *Chronicle* in commenting on President GRANT'S message, says it has broken down all hope of reciprocity, and renders annexation more desirable. It admits that annexation is impossible unless the

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FAREWELL.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Who ask how came it so? The same
Happens to others every day.
By chance or fate the meeting came;
Which—who shall say?

It was not much that either said,
But each felt richer for that night;
You turned, as I drew near, so red:
When I went, white.

And then came meetings day by day,
Our only thought near, sun and moon.
The Summer quickly passed away,
Indeed, too soon.

We pressed fond hands; for nothing smiled;
For nothing, foolish tears let fall.
We quarreled, and were reconciled;
And meant it all.

Then Autumn came, and Winter white;
The swallows fled to skies of blue;
Love!—It was freezing day and night;
It froze us too.

And I to other lands must go;
"Farewell!" you said, so courteously;
Courteous I kissed your hand, and so—
So let it be! C. E. M.

"THE SHADOW OF A SHADE."

BY TOM HOOD.

My sister Lettie has lived with me ever since I had a home of my own. She was my little housekeeper before I married. Now she is my wife's constant companion, and the "darling auntie" of my children, who go to her for comfort, advice, and aid in all their little troubles and perplexities.

But, though she has a comfortable home, and loving hearts around her, she wears a grave, melancholy look on her face, which puzzles acquaintances and grieves friends.

A disappointment! Yes, the old story of a lost lover is the reason for Lettie's looks. She has had good offers often; but since she lost the first love of her heart, she has never indulged in the happy dream of loving and being beloved.

George Mason was a cousin of my wife's—a sailor by profession. He and Lettie met one another at our wedding, and fell in love at first sight. George's father had seen service before him on the great mysterious sea, and had been especially known as a good Arctic sailor, having shared in more than one expedition in search of the North Pole and the Northwest Passage.

It was not a matter of surprise to me, therefore, when George volunteered to go out in the *Pioneer*, which was being fitted out for a cruise in search of FRANKLIN and his missing expedition. There was a fascination about such an undertaking that I felt I could not have resisted had I been in his place. Of course Lettie did not like the idea at all, but he silenced her by telling her that men who volunteered for Arctic search were never lost sight of, and that he should not make as much advance in his profession in a dozen years as he would in the year or so of this expedition. I cannot say that Lettie, even after this, was quite satisfied with the notion of his going, but, at all events, she did not argue against it any longer. But the grave look, which is now habitual with her, but was a rare thing in her young and happy days, passed over her face sometimes when she thought no one was looking.

My younger brother, Harry, was, at this time, an academy student. He was only a beginner then. Now he is pretty well known in the art world, and his pictures command fair prices. Like all beginners in art, he was full of fancies and theories. He would have been a pre-Raphaelite, only pre-Raphaelism had not been invented then. His peculiar craze was for what he styled the Venetian school. Now, it chanced that George had a fine Italian-looking head, and Harry persuaded him to sit to him for his portrait. It was a fair likeness, but a very moderate work of art. The background was so very dark, and George's naval costume so very deep in color, that the face came out too white and staring. It was a three-quarter picture; but only one hand showed in it, leaning on the hilt of a sword. As George said, he looked much more like the commander of a Venetian galley than a modern mate.

However, the picture pleased Lettie, who did not care much about the art, provided the resemblance was good. So the picture was duly framed—in a tremendously heavy frame of Harry's ordering—and hung up in the dining room.

And now the time for George's departure was growing nearer. The *Pioneer* was nearly ready to sail, and her crew only waited orders. The officers grew acquainted with each other before sailing, which was an advantage. George took up very warmly with the surgeon, Vincent Grieve, and with my permission brought him to dinner once or twice.

"Poor chap, he has no friends nearer than the Highlands, and it's precious lonely work."

"Bring him, by all means, George! You know that any friends of yours will be welcome here."

So Vincent Grieve came. I am bound to say I was not favorably impressed by him, and almost wished I had not consented to his coming. He was a tall, pale, fair young man, with a hard, Scotch face, and a cold, gray eye. There was something in his expression, too, that was unpleasant—something cruel or crafty, or both.

I considered that it was very bad taste for him to pay such marked attention to Lettie, coming, as he did, as the friend of her *fiancé*. He kept by her constantly, and anticipated George in all the little attentions which a lover delights to pay. I think George was a little put out about it, though he said nothing, attributing his friend's offence to lack of breeding.

Lettie did not like it at all. She knew that she was not to have George with her much longer, and she was anxious to have him to herself as much as possible. But as Grieve was her lover's friend, she bore the infliction with the best possible patience.

The surgeon did not seem to perceive, in the least, that he was interfering where he had no business. He was quite self-possessed and happy, with one exception. The portrait of George seemed to annoy him. He had uttered a little impatient exclamation when he first saw it, which drew my attention to him; and I noticed that he tried to avoid looking at it. At last, when dinner came, he was told to sit exactly facing the picture. He hesitated for an instant, and then sat down, but almost immediately rose again.

"It's very childish, and that sort of thing," he stammered, "but I cannot sit opposite that picture."

"It is not high art," I said, "and may irritate a critical eye."

"I know nothing about art," he answered, "but it is one of those unpleasant pictures whose eyes follow you about the room. I have an inherited horror of such pictures. My mother married against her father's will, and when I was born she was so ill she was hardly expected to live. When she was sufficiently recovered to speak without delirious rambling, she implored them to remove a picture of my grandfather, that hung in the room, and which she vowed made threatening faces at her. It's superstitions, but constitutional—I have a horror of such paintings!"

I believe George thought this was a ruse of his friend's to get a seat next to Lettie; but I felt sure it was not, for I had seen the alarmed expression of his face.

At night, when George and his friend were leaving, I took an opportunity to ask the former, half in a joke, if he should bring the surgeon to see us again. George made a very hearty assertion to the contrary, adding that he was pleasant enough company among men at an inn, or on board ship, but not where ladies were concerned.

But the mischief was done. Vincent Grieve took advantage of the introduction, and did not wait to be invited again. He called the next day, and nearly every day after. He was a more frequent visitor than George now for George was obliged to attend to his duties, and they kept him on board the *Pioneer* pretty constantly, whereas the surgeon, having seen to the supply of drugs, &c., was pretty well at liberty. Lettie avoided him as much as possible, but he generally brought, or professed to bring, some little message from George to her, so that he had an excuse for asking to see her.

On the occasion of his last visit—the day before the *Pioneer* sailed—Lettie came to me in great distress. The young cub had actually the audacity to tell her he loved her. He knew, he said, about her engagement to George, but that did not prevent another man from loving her, too. A man could no more help falling in love than he could help taking a fever. Lettie stood upon her dignity, and rebuked him severely; but he told her he could see no harm in telling her of his passion, though he knew it was a hopeless one.

"A thousand things may happen," he said, at last, "to bring your engagement with George Mason to an end. Then, perhaps, you will not forget that another loves you!"

I was very angry, and was forthwith going to give him my opinion on his conduct, when Lettie told me he was gone, that she had bade him go, and had forbidden him the house. She only told me in order to protect herself, for she did not intend to say anything to George for fear it should lead to a duel or some other violence.

That was the last we saw of Vincent Grieve before the Pioneer sailed.

George came the same evening, and was with us till daybreak, when he had to tear himself away, and join his ship.

After shaking hands with him at the door, in the cold, gray, drizzly dawn, I turned back into the dining room, where poor Lettie was sobbing on the sofa.

I could not help starting, when I looked at George's portrait, which hung above her. The strange light of daybreak could hardly account for the extraordinary pallor of the face. I went close to it and looked hard at it. I saw that it was covered with moisture, and imagined that that, possibly, made it look so pale. As for the moisture, I supposed poor Lettie had been kissing the beloved's portrait, and that the moisture was caused by her tears.

It was not till a long time after, when I was jestingly telling Harry how his picture had been caressed, that I learnt the error of my conjecture. Lettie assured me, most solemnly, that I was mistaken in supposing she had kissed it.

"It was the varnish blooming, I expect," said Harry. And thus the subject was dismissed, for I said no more, though I knew well enough, in spite of my not being an artist, that the bloom of varnish was quite another sort of thing.

The *Pioneer* sailed. We received—or, rather, Lettie received—two letters from George, which he had taken the opportunity of sending by homeward-bound whalers. In the second he said it was hardly likely he should have an opportunity of sending another, as they were sailing into high latitudes—into the solitary sea, to which none but expedition ships ever penetrated. They were all in high spirits, he said, for they had encountered very little ice, and hoped to find clear water farther north than usual. Moreover, he added, Grieve had held a sinecure so far, for there had not been a single case of illness on board.

Then came a long silence, and a year crept away very slowly for poor Lettie. Once we heard of the expedition from the papers. They were reported as pushing on, and progressing favorably, by a wandering tribe of Esquimaux, with whom the Captain of a Russian vesselfell in. They had laid the ship up for the Winter, and were taking the boats on sledges, and believed they had met with traces of the lost crews, that seemed to show they were on the right track.

The Winter passed again, and Spring came. It was a balmy, bright Spring, such as we get occasionally, even in this changeable and uncertain climate of ours.

One evening we were sitting in the dining room, with the window open, for the room was so oppressively warm that we were glad of the breath of the cool evening breeze.

Lettie was working. Poor child, though she never murmured, she was evidently pining at George's long absence. Harry was leaning out of the window, studying the evening effect on the fruit blossom, which was wonderfully early and plentiful, the season was so mild. I was sitting at the table, near the lamp, reading the paper.

Suddenly there swept into the room a chill. It was not a gust of cold wind, for the curtain, by the open window, did not swerve in the least. But the deathly cold pervaded the room—came, and was gone in an instant. Lettie shuddered, as I did, with the intense icy feeling.

She looked up. "How curiously cold it has got all in a minute," she said.

"We are having a taste of poor George's Polar weather," I said, with a smile.

At the same moment I instinctively glanced toward his portrait. What I saw struck me dumb. A rush of blood at fever heat dispelled the numbing influence of the chill breath that had seemed to freeze me.

I have said that the lamp was lighted; but it was only that I might read with comfort, for the violet twilight was still so full of sunset that the room was not dark. But as I looked at the picture I saw it had undergone a strange change. I saw it as plainly as possible. It was no delusion, coined for the eye by the brain.

I saw, in the place of George's head, a grinning skull! I stared at it hard, but it was no trick of fancy. I could see the hollow orbits, the gleaming teeth, the fleshless cheekbones—it was the head of death!

Without saying a word, I rose from my chair, and walked straight up to the painting. As I drew nearer, a sort of mist seemed to pass before it; and as I stood close to it, I saw only the face of George. The spectral skull had vanished.

"Poor George!" I said, unconsciously.

Lettie looked up. The tone of my voice had alarmed her, the expression of my face did not reassure her.

"What do you mean? Have you heard anything? Oh, Robert, in mercy tell me!"

She got up, and came over to me, and laying her hands on my arm, looked up into my face, imploringly.

"No, my dear; how should I hear? Only I could not help thinking of the privation and discomfort he must have gone through. I was reminded of it by the cold——"

"Cold!" said Harry, who had left the window by this time. "Cold! what on earth are you talking about? Cold, such an evening as this! You must have had a touch of the ague, I should think."

"Both Lettie and I felt it bitterly cold a minute or two ago. Did not you feel it?"

"Not a bit; and as I was three parts out of the window, I ought to have felt it, if any one did."

It was curious, but that strange chill had been felt only in the room. It was not the night wind, but some supernatural breath connected with the dread apparition I had seen. It was, indeed, the chill of polar Winter—the icy shadow of the frozen North.

"What is the day of the month, Harry?" I asked.

"To-day—the 23d, I think," he answered; then added, taking up the newspaper I had been reading, "Yes, here you are. Tuesday, February the 23d, if the *Daily News* tells the truth, which I suppose it does. Newspapers can afford to tell the truth about dates, whatever they may do about art." Harry had been rather roughly handled by the critic of a morning paper for one of his pictures a few days before, and he was a little angry with journalism generally.

Presently, Lettie left the room, and I told Harry what I had felt and seen, and told him to take note of the date, for I feared that some mischance had befallen George.

"I'll put it down in my pocket-book, Bob. But you and Lettie must have had a touch of the cold shivers, and your stomach or fancy misled you—they're the same thing, you know. Besides, as regards the picture, there's nothing in that! There is a skull there, of course. As TENNYSON says:

'Any face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and fat,
Is but modelled on a skull.'

The skull's there—just as in every good figure-subject the nude is there under the costumes. You fancy that is a mere coat of paint. Nothing of the kind! Art lives, Sir! That is just as much a real head as yours is with all the muscles and bones, just the same. That's what makes the difference between art and rubbish."

This was a favorite theory of Harry's, who had not yet developed from the dreamer into the worker. As I did not care to argue with him, I allowed the subject to drop, after we had written down the date in our pocket books. Lettie sent down word presently that she did not feel well, and had gone to bed. My wife came down presently and asked what had happened. She had been up with the children, and had gone in to see what was the matter with Lettie.

"I think it was very imprudent to sit with the window open, dear. I know the nights are warm, but the night air strikes cold at times—at any rate, Lettie seems to have caught a violent cold, for she is shivering very much. I am afraid she has got a chill from the open windows."

I did not say anything to her then, except that both Lettie and I had felt a sudden coldness, for I did not care to enter into an explanation again, for I could see Harry was inclined to laugh at me for being so superstitious.

At night, however, in our own room, I told my wife what had occurred, and what my apprehensions were. She was so upset and alarmed that I almost repented having done so.

The next morning Lettie was better again, and as we did not either of us refer to the events of the preceding night, the circumstance appeared to be forgotten by us all.

But from that day I was ever inwardly dreading the arrival of bad news. And at last it came, as I expected.

One morning, just as I was coming down stairs to breakfast, there came a knock at the door, and Harry made his appearance. It was a very early visit for him, for he generally used to spend his mornings at the studio, and drop in on his way home at night. He was looking pale and agitated.

"Lettie's not down, is she, yet?" he asked; and then, before I could answer, added another question, "What newspaper do you take?"

"The *Daily News*," I answered. "Why?"

"She's not down?"

"No."

"Thank God! Look here!"

He took a paper from his pocket, and gave it to me, pointing out a short paragraph at the bottom of one of the columns.

I knew what was coming the moment he spoke about Lettie.

The paragraph was headed, "Fatal Accident to one of the Officers of the Pioneer Expedition Ship." It stated that news had been received at the Admiralty, stating that the expedition had failed to find the missing crews, but had come upon some traces of them. Want of stores and necessities had compelled them to turn back without following those traces up; but the commander was anxious, as soon as the ship could be refitted, to go out and take up the trail where he left it. An unfortunate accident had deprived him of one of his most prominent officers, Lieutenant Mason, who was precipitated from an iceberg and killed, while out shooting with the surgeon. He was beloved by all, and his death had flung a gloom over the gallant little troop of explorers.

"It's not in the *News* to-day, thank goodness, Bob," said Harry, who had been searching the paper while I was reading the one he brought—"but you must keep a sharp lookout for some days, and not let Lettie see it when it appears, as it is certain to do, sooner or later."

Then we both of us looked at each other, with tears in our eyes. "Poor George!—poor Lettie!" we sighed, softly.

"But she must be told at some time or other?" I said, despairingly.

"I suppose so," said Harry, "but it would kill her to come on it suddenly, like this. Where's your wife?"

She was with the children, but I sent up for her and told her the ill tidings.

She had a hard struggle to conceal her emotion for Lettie's sake. But the tears would flow, in spite of her efforts.

"How shall I ever find courage to tell her?" she asked.

"Hush!" said George, suddenly grasping her arm, and looking toward the door.

I turned. There stood Lettie, with her face pale as death, with her lips apart, and with a blind look about her eyes. She had come in without our hearing her. We never learnt how much of the story she had overheard; but it was enough to tell her the worst. We all sprang toward her; but she only waved us away, turned round, and went up stairs again, without saying a word. My wife hastened up after her, and found her on her knees, by the bed, insensible.

The doctor was sent for, and restoratives were promptly administered. She came to herself again, but lay dangerously ill for some weeks from the shock.

It was about a month after she was well enough to come down stairs again that I saw in the paper an announcement of the arrival of the *Pioneer*. The news had no interest for any of us now, so I said nothing about it. The mere mention of the vessel's name would have caused the poor girl pain.

One afternoon, shortly after this, as I was writing a letter, there came a loud knock at the front door. I looked up from my writing and listened, for the voice which inquired if I was in sounded strange but not yet altogether unfamiliar. As I looked up, puzzling whose it could be, my eye rested accidentally upon poor George's portrait. Was I dreaming or awake?

I have told you that the one hand was resting on a sword. I could see now distinctly that the forefinger was raised, as if in warning. I looked at it hard to assure myself it was no fancy, and then I perceived, standing out bright and distinct on the pale face, two large drops, as if of blood.

I walked up to it, expecting the appearance to vanish, as the skull had done. It did not vanish, but the uplifted finger resolved itself into a little white moth, which had settled on the canvas. The red drops were fluid, and certainly not blood, though I was at a loss, for the time, to account for them.

The moth seemed to be in a torpid state, so I took it off the picture, and placed it under an inverted wineglass on the mantelpiece. All this took less time to do it than to describe. As I turned from the mantelpiece, the servant brought in a card, saying the gentleman was waiting in the hall to know if I would see him.

On the card was the name of "Vincent Grieve, of the exploring vessel *Pioneer*."

"Thank heaven, Lettie is out," thought I; and then added aloud, to the servant: "Show him in here; and, Jane, if your mistress and Miss Lettie come in before the gentleman goes, tell them I have some one with me on business, and do not wish to be disturbed."

I went to the door to meet Grieve. As he crossed the threshold, and before he could have seen the portrait, he stopped, shuddered and turned white, even to his thin lips.

"Cover that picture before I come in," he said, hurriedly, in a low voice. "You remember the effect it had upon me. Now, with the memory of poor Mason, it would be worse than ever."

I could understand his feelings better now than at first, for I had come to look on the picture with some awe myself. So I took the cloth off a little round table that stood under the window and hung it over the portrait.

When I had done so Grieve came in. He was greatly altered. He was thinner and paler than ever; hollow-eyed and hollow-cheeked. He had acquired a strange stoop, too, and his eyes had lost the crafty look for a look of terror, like that of a hunted beast. I noticed that he kept glancing sideways every instant, as if unconsciously. It looked as if he heard some one behind him.

I had never liked the man; but now I felt an insurmountable repugnance to him—so great a repugnance that, when I came to think of it, I felt pleased that the incident of covering the picture, at his request, had led to my not shaking hands with him.

I felt that I could not speak otherwise than coldly to him; indeed, I had to speak with painful plainness.

I told him that, of course, I was glad to see him back, but that I could not ask him to continue to visit us. I should be glad to hear the particulars of poor George's death; but that I could not let him see my sister, and hinted, as delicately as I could, of the impropriety of which he had been guilty when he last visited.

He took it all very quietly, only giving a long, weary sigh when I told him I must beg him not to repeat his visit. He looked so weak and ill, that I was obliged to ask him to take a glass of wine—an offer which he seemed to accept with great pleasure.

I got out the sherry and biscuits, and placed them on the table between us, and he took a glass and drank it off greedily.

It was not without some difficulty that I could get him to tell me of George's death. He related, with evident reluctance, how they had gone out to shoot a white bear, which they had seen on an iceberg stranded along the shore. The top of the berg was ridged like the roof of a house, sloping down on one side, to the edge of a tremendous overhanging precipice. They had scrambled along the ridge in order to get nearer the game, when George incautiously ventured on the sloping side.

"I called out to him," said Grieve, "and begged him to come back, but too late. The surface was as smooth and slippery as glass. He tried to turn back, but slipped and fell. And then began a horrible scene. Slowly, slowly, but with ever-increasing motion, he began to slide down toward the edge. There was nothing to grasp at—no irregularity or projection on the smooth face of the ice. I tore off my coat and hastily attaching it to the stock of my gun, pushed the latter toward him; but it did not reach far enough. Before I could lengthen it, by tying my cravat to it, he had slid yet further away, and more quickly. I shouted in agony; but there was no one within hearing. He, too, saw his fate was sealed; and he could only tell me to bring his last farewell to you, and—to her! (here Grieve's voice broke,) and it was all over! He clung to the edge of the precipice instinctively for one second, and was gone!"

Just as Grieve uttered the last word his jaw fell; his eyeballs seemed ready to start from his head; he sprang to his feet, pointed at something behind me, and then, flinging up his arms, fell with a scream, as if he had been shot. He was seized with an epileptic fit.

I instinctively looked behind me as I hurried to raise him from the floor. The cloth had fallen from the picture, where the face of George, made paler than ever by the gouts of red, looked sternly down.

I rang the bell. Luckily, Harry had come in; and, when the servant told him what was the matter, he came in and assisted me in restoring Grieve to consciousness. Of course, I covered the painting up again.

When he was quite himself again, Grieve told me he was subject to such fits occasionally.

He seemed very anxious to learn if he had said or done anything extraordinary while he was in the fit, and appeared reassured when I said he had not. He apologized for the trouble he had given, and said as soon as he was strong enough he would take his leave. He was leaning on the mantelpiece as he said this. The little white moth caught his eye.

"So you have had some one else from the *Pioneer* here before me?" he said, nervously.

I answered in the negative, asking what made him think so.

"Why, this little white moth is never found in such southern latitudes. It is one of the last signs of life northward. Where did you get it?"

"I caught it here in this room," I answered.

"That is very strange. I never heard of such a thing before. We shall hear of showers of blood soon, I should not wonder."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Oh, these little fellows emit little drops of a red-looking fluid at certain seasons, and sometimes so plentifully that the superstitious think it is a shower of blood. I have seen the snow quite stained in places. Take care of it; it is a rarity in the South."

I noticed, after he left, which he did almost immediately, that there was a drop of red fluid on the marble under the wineglass. The blood stain on the picture was accounted for; but how came the moth here?

And there was another strange thing about the man, which I had scarcely been able to assure myself of in the room, where there were cross-lights, but about which there was no possible mistake, when I saw him walking away up the street.

"Harry! here—quick!" I called to my brother, who at once came to the window. "You're an artist, tell me, is there anything strange about that man?"

"No; nothing that I can see," said Harry, but then suddenly, in an altered tone, added, "Yes, there is. By Jove, *he has a double shadow!*"

That was the explanation of his sidelong glances, of the habitual stoop. There was a something always at his side, which none could see, but which cast a shadow.

He turned, presently, and saw us at the window. Instantly, he crossed the road to the shady side of the street. I told Harry all that had passed, and we agreed that it would be as well not to say a word to Lettie.

Two days later, when I returned from a visit to Harry's studio, I found the whole house in confusion.

I learnt from Lettie that while my wife was up stairs, Grieve had called, had not waited for the servant to announce him, but had walked straight into the dining room, where Lettie was sitting. She noticed that he avided looking at the picture, and, to make sure of not seeing it, had seated himself on the sofa, just beneath it. He had then, in spite of Lettie's angry remonstances, renewed his offer of love, strengthening it finally by assuring her that poor George, with his dying breath, had implored him to seek her, and watch over her, and marry her.

"I was so indignant, I hardly knew how to answer him," said Lettie. "When, suddenly, just as he uttered the last words, there came a twang like the breaking of a guitar—and—I hardly knew how to describe it—but the portrait had fallen, and the corner of the heavy frame had struck him on the head, cutting it open, and rendering him insensible."

They had carried him up stairs, by the directions of the doctor, for whom my wife at once sent on hearing what had occurred. He was laid on the couch in my dressing-room, where I went to see him. I intended to reproach him for coming to the house, despite my prohibition, but I found him delirious. The doctor said it was a queer case; for, though the blow was a severe one, it was hardly enough to account for the symptoms of brain fever. When he learnt that Grieve had but just returned in the *Pioneer* from the North, he said it was possible that the privation and hardship had told on his constitution, and sown the seeds of the malady.

We sent for a nurse, who was to sit up with him, by the doctor's directions.

The rest of the story is soon told. In the middle of the night I was roused by a loud scream. I slipped on my clothes and rushed out, to find the nurse, with Lettie in her arms, in a faint. We carried her into her room, and then the nurse explained the mystery to us.

It appears that about midnight Grieve sat up in bed and began to talk. And he said such terrible things that the nurse became alarmed. Nor was she much reassured when she became aware that the light of her single candle flung what seemed to be two shadows of the sick man on the wall.

Terrified beyond measure, she had crept into Lettie's room and confided her fears to her; and Lettie, who was a courageous and kindly girl, dressed herself and said she would sit with her. She, too, saw the double shadow—but what she heard was far more terrible.

Grieve was sitting up in bed, gazing at the unseen figure to which the shadow belonged. In a voice that trembled with emotion he begged the haunting spirit to leave him, and prayed its forgiveness.

"You know the crime was not premeditated. It was a sudden temptation of the devil that made me strike the blow, and fling you over the precipice. It was the devil tempting me with the recollection of her exquisite face—of the tender love that might have been mine but for you. But she will not listen to me. See, she turns away from me, as if she knew I was your murderer, George Mason!"

It was Lettie who repeated in a horrified whisper this awful confession.

I could see it all now. As I was about to tell Lettie of the many strange things I had concealed from her, the nurse, who had gone to see her patient, came running back in alarm.

Vincent Grieve had disappeared. He had risen in his delirious terror, had opened the window and leaped out. Two days later his body was found in the river.

A curtain hangs now before poor George's portrait, though it is no longer connected with any supernatural marvels; and never, since the night of Vincent Grieve's death, have we seen aught of that most mysterious haunting presence—the Shadow of a Shade.

LORD CHESTERFIELD TRYING TO TEACH HIS SON.—It is the most curious situation, humorous, touching, laughable. Out of the clouds and darkness appears the one man talking eagerly, straining his eyes, straining all his faculties, employing all the resources of infinite skill and patience to touch and influence the other; and that other opposing a dead silence, and heavy acquiesence, a passive resistance to all this vehemence, eagerness and passion. The poor fellow's brain must have got confused with the eloquence poured forth upon him, the keen pricks of ridicule, the instructions which omit nothing, and leave nothing to private judgment. The spectator weeps a tear of blood for the father, thus staking all upon one throw; but there is also a certain pity in his mind for the boy. What effect could such perpetual stimulants have upon a tame nature incapable of any sovereign impulse? PHILIP STANHOPE must have listened with weariness, with dull struggles of impatience, with a growing bewilderment—he must have sought refuge in silence, in obscurity and concealment. No doubt he felt with the infallible certainty of self-consciousness that he was not a man who could ever fill up the ideal set before him. The desire of his soul must have been to be let alone.—*Mrs. Oliphant, "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II."*

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TOBACCO QUESTION.—It is useless to dwell upon the other argument of anti-tobacconists, that there is enough nicotine in every pure cigar to kill a man outright. By the same process of reasoning we might say that in half a pound of almonds there is sufficient prussic acid to destroy a troop of soldiers; and that, with the saffron that could be extracted from six bath buns, a whole nursery full of children might be sent to their graves. It is one thing to swallow the distilled quintessence of a substance containing a small quantity of poison, and it is another to take that poison mixed up with certain matters which counteract its effects and absorb its noxious properties. The moderate use of good tobacco involves no danger. On the contrary, in cases of nervous excitement, it is excellent as a sedative; it is excellent, also, as a remedy for sleeplessness; and its soothing qualities, render it an invaluable solace for men who, like authors and painters, live in a state of constant mental excitement.

The Sultan, AMURATH IV., who condemned snuff takers to death; the Shah of Persia, ABBAS, who cut off their noses; INNOCENT VIII., who doomed them to hell-fire; and JAMES I., who wrote an absurd book against them; were all equally in the wrong. The remarks, that apply to smokers apply to those who take snuff. Our grandfathers took snuff every day of their lives from twenty to ninety, without being the worse for it. All the great men of the last century indulged in this harmless—though, it must be owned, dirty—habit. NAPOLEON I., not to have the trouble of opening a snuff-box every five minutes, used, when out campaigning, to keep both waistcoat pockets continually filled with a pet mixture of his own. To those who still maintain, in the face of such facts, that tobacco is hurtful, we have only to answer, as VOLTAIRE answered, when, after taking coffee all his life, he was told at seventy that the beverage was a poison: "Perhaps," he said; "but in that case a very slow one."—*All the Year Round.*

MY LOVE OF LONG AGO.

The rose has faded from thy cheek,
And furrow'd is thy brow;
Thy sparkling eyes, that seemed to speak,
Are dull and heavy now.
The locks on thy beloved head,
That once were like to golden thread,
Are white as Winter snow.
Yet is my love for thee not dead,
My love of long ago.

I, too, am old, but at thy voice
I burn with youthful fire;
Its music makes my heart rejoice,
And throb with fierce desire.
Its tones seem echoes of the time
When we were both in life's glad prime,—
Sweet sounds, though faint and low,
Like some far-distant wedding-chime,—
My love of long ago.

—*Tinsley's Magazine, (December.)*

SHAMROCKIANA.

From the Cornhill Magazine, December.

BAGENAL, of Bagnalstown, who made the tour of Europe in a series of adventures of love, dueling and play; "Buck," WHALLEY, who, in an after-dinner wager, backed himself to walk to Jerusalem for £10,000, and won his bet, are still remembered by some yet alive. The whole island, however, displayed a kind of barbaric splendor in retinue and style of living, and men vied with each other in every species of extravagance. These habits, be it remembered, were maintained by men many of whom brought to society considerable acquirement and great polish of manner. They were not, therefore, mere orgies of coarse debauchery; they were really examples of a very high conviviality, disfigured, it is true, by occasional excess, and not infrequently suggesting serious altercations. "What are you doing?" said a Galway gentleman to his friend, as he saw him fencing against the wall of his house. "I've a dinner party of friends to-day," was the answer, "and I'm getting my sword hand into practice." Sir JONAH BARRINGTON gives some very curious details of these days and the men who figured in them. In his catalogue of duelling we find Judges, Chief Barons, Masters in Chancery and a Provost of Trinity College! The causes of quarrel were generally political, and as generally the result of some wordy altercation in the House. He enumerates these with a most painstaking accuracy until he comes to the case of two great dignitaries of the Bar, who fought with sword and pistol, as he says, having quarrelled on "miscellaneous subjects."

It was, indeed, a strange and most incomprehensible period, wherein the highest culture warred with the most reckless disregard of life and fortune, and when men vacillated between the observances of a splendid chivalry and habits but little removed from barbarism. What was the condition of the peasantry all this time? Serfdom, the most abject and degrading. Their miserable holdings were at will, everything, even to their very lives, dependent upon the pleasure of their landlord. Rack rented, outraged and despised, they yet clung to their gentry with a devotion that seemed inalienable. Indeed, they seemed to take a pride and feel a pleasure in the very aspect of that libertine life their masters led, and experienced something like self-exaltation in the splendor of their chieftain. Add to these elements the envious discords of race and religion, the jarring influences of rival factions, and you will own that from a society so constituted, fiction need not have gone far to select materials for its purpose.

There was in Dublin a coffee house called "Lucas'"—it stood where the Exchange now stands—the favorite resort of all those whose whims and eccentricities gave them a fashionable notoriety. These were distinctively called Bucks,—a class, it must be owned, which conferred little credit on the rank they pertained to. One of the maxims of the period was, that no gentleman had really taken his proper station in society till he had fought at least one duel. "Did he blaze?" was the significant question put when any new candidate was proposed for a club or a coterie. The ambitious politician, the aspiring man of fashion, the rising barrister, all saw their readiest way to preferment by the pistol. Of Lord NORBURY it was said that he "shot up" to the highest walk in his profession; and we hear that HENRY GRATTAN himself summed up the whole wisdom of worldly success in the advice, "Be always ready with the pistol."

The most extraordinary feature of all this is, that society seemed really untouched by the savagery of these habits, and the very men most conspicuous for these practices were known in the world as peculiarly good-natured and easy in disposition. I own that this sounds a little paradoxical; but what is not so when we talk of Ireland and Irishmen? The duel had actually taken that place in the custom of the country that hostile meetings attracted little attention at the time they occurred, and rarely imparted any lasting bitterness between the combatants afterward.

There was a cool indifference to life, an easy jocularity throughout these proceedings, that assuredly reads very strangely to modern ears. It was Sir BOYLE ROACH, I believe, who, being interrupted several times by outbursts of affected coughing, took a handful of pistol bullets from his pocket, and holding them out, said, "These are infallible pills for a cough, if any gentleman will try them." And this in the House of Commons, remember!

There were duelling clubs, which assumed to legislate for every casualty and incident of the "duello," and whose appeal was final in every case submitted to them; but what shall we say to the fact that there were also abduction clubs, formally established for forcibly carrying off heiresses, the members binding themselves by an oath to assist in any enterprise fixed upon by a brother of the order? No criminality was attached to this mode of courtship by public opinion; on the contrary, there was a character of heroism about it that was deemed to reflect credit on the man and impute irresistible attraction to the lady. If any untoward event—the death, for instance, of any one resisting the attempt—occurred, it was deemed a very trivial offence, and a natural consequence of their ill-advised opposition. The law, at that period, made abduction a capital felony, and the heavy penalty served to dignify the crime in Irish eyes, and exalt the daring intrepidity of him who conceived it. Some of the incidents which took place in this way were of the most romantic kind, exhibiting every character of sentiment and emotion which could render narrative intensely interesting.

Among the vices of the time excessive drinking prevailed to a fearful extent. It grew, in a measure, out of that exaggerated notion of hospitality which deemed debauch to be a duty. We are told that if a guest on any occasion left the room, bits of paper were dropped in his glass, intimating the number of rounds the bottle had gone in his absence.

This habit prevailed in the very highest circles of society—in the Court of the Viceroy, in the mansions of the nobility; the gravest dignataries of the law were addicted to it, and it is even said, were seen inebriated on the Bench. Sir JONAH BARRINGTON tells us that near to the kennel of his father's hounds was built a small hovel, to which a hogshead of claret was rolled, while a newly-killed heifer was hung up against the wall; an adjoining room was provided with straw for such of the guests as were disposed to sleep; and here nine gentlemen met on a frosty day of Winter, accompanied by two keepers and some couples of hounds, to add their mellow voices to the convivial chorus. The orgie lasted seven days; in fact, till both claret and cow were finished—the last gallon of the liquor being mixed with spices and drank in tumblers to "their next merry meeting."

THE VOICE.—Nothing betrays so much as the voice, save perhaps the eyes, and they can be lowered, and so far their expression hidden. In moments of emotion no skill can hide the fact of disturbed feeling, though a strong will and the habit of self-control can steady the voice when else it would be failing and tremulous. But not the strongest will, nor the largest amount of self-control, can keep it natural as well as steady. It is deadened, vailed, compressed, like a wild creature tightly bound and unnaturally still. One feels that it is done by an effort, and that if the strain were relaxed for a moment the wild creature would burst loose in rage or despair, and the voice would break out into the scream of passion, or quiver away into the falter of pathos. And this very effort is as eloquent as if there had been no holding down at all, and the voice had been left to its own impulse unchecked. Again, in fun and humor, is it not the voice that is expressive, even more than the face? The twinkle of the eye, the hollow in the under lip, the dimples about the mouth, the play of the eyebrow, are all aids certainly; but the voice! The mellow tone that comes into the utterance of one man, the surprised accents of another, the fatuous simplicity of a third, the philosophical acquiescence of a fourth when relating the most outrageous impossibilities—a voice and manner peculiarly transatlantic, and, indeed, one of the Yankee forms of fun—do not we know all these varieties by heart?—have we not veteran actors whose main point lies in one or other of these varieties? and what would be the drollest anecdote if told in a voice which had neither play nor significance? Pathos, too—who feels it, however beautifully expressed so far as words may go, if uttered in a dead and wooden voice without sympathy? But the poorest attempts at pathos will strike home to the heart if given tenderly and harmoniously. And just as certain popular airs of mean association can be made into church music by slow time and stately modulation, so can dead-level literature be lifted into passion or softened into sentiment by the voice alone.

We all know the effect, irritating or soothing, which certain voices have over us; and we have all experienced that strange impulse of attraction or repulsion which comes from the sound of the voice alone. And, generally, if not absolutely always, the impulse is a true one, and any modification which increased knowledge may produce is never quite satisfactory. Certain voices grate on our nerves and set our teeth on edge, and others are just as calming as these are irritating, quieting us like a composing draught, and setting vague images of beauty and pleasantness afloat in our brains. A good voice, calm in tone and musical in quality, is one of the essentials for a physician—the "bedside voice," which is nothing if it is not sympathetic by constitution. Not false, not made up, not sickly, but tender in itself, of a rather low pitch, well modulated, and distinctly harmonious in its notes, it is the very opposite of the orator's voice, which is artificial in its management and a made voice.—*Saturday Review.*

THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP.—That story of deep-sea dredging is a wonderful story. It was told out at the Royal Society last week. We heard the accounts of what had been done by Her Majesty's steamship *Porcupine*, Captain CALVER, Royal Navy, between May and September last. Here I can find room for only two or three facts. At one point Mr. GWYN JEFFREYS, in whose scientific charge the vessel was, dredged at the depth of 2,435 fathoms—nearly the heighth of Mont Blanc—and sometimes brought up 1¼ cwt. of mud from the bottom of the ocean. In those abysses is "an extraordinary abundance of animal life." Animals of high organization, and with the perfect eyes, have come up. A great number of entirely new specimens have been obtained. One haul brought up 20,000 of a single form of echinus. Here are materials for thought. But I have mentioned a small part only of the wonders detailed that night. To the instinctive question, what is the use of eyes down in that profound darkness, Sir CHARLES LYELL suggests the answer that the creatures may have a phosphorescent habitat. They have lamps, in fact. Truly, if the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty, those of the sea are full of the habitations of supernatural kindness.—*Shirley Brooks, in the Illustrated London News.*

TEACHING CHILDREN.—In the nursery, too, must begin the culture of the mind. Even toys may be made the means of conveying right ideas of form, a correct notion of and a taste for color, and a knowledge of the elements of all learning. No nursery should be without its box of large, carefully-printed letters on blocks of wood, with which the elder children will soon teach the last newcomer its alphabet—indeed, long before one would suppose that it is capable of acquiring it. A box of geometrical bricks of wood will give a child an early notion of forms, such as the circle, triangle and square, and the combinations that may be formed by putting together several regular angular figures such as the two last named. Good pictures of common objects and incidents in every-day life, and illustrations of the more striking Bible stories, should be found on the walls of every nursery, and a card exhibiting primary tints, and their secondary and tertiary combinations, and if the last can be procured in the form of a strong and durable dissected puzzle, so much the better. The abacus, or calculating frame, with its colored beads strung on stout wire, may be called into action to teach even a child of very tender years to count, while a slate and a blunt slatepencil will do no harm, but be useful to call forth the child's power of imitating the shape and form of simple letters and figures. Such, in judicious hands, may be made the means of teaching a young child the bare rudiments of knowledge, so that, to use the words of old LILY, the grammarian, "he may be brought past the bitterness of his learning," even before he is conscious that "lessons" have begun.—*Englishwoman's Almanac.*

A GOSSIP ON DRESS.—A Parisienne, in the *Globe*, writes: "One thing seems certain, namely, that we are committed to reaction in dress. 'Les couleurs qui n'en sont pas' is a French expression of all times, and it is in harmony with the sobriety and purity of genuine French taste. Under the late reign of false taste every artistic conception had been violated; glaring colors had taken the place of soft *nuances*, and what once constituted the superiority of French dress over that of all other nations had been set at nought. You might meet women in public places in the daytime attired in apple green, and (what had been supposed impossible) in crimson and scarlet. From what I can observe now, all this is being thoroughly modified, and the soft 'colorless colors' are being restored to their supremacy. This does not exclude all color, but it puts into it a softness which is its grace and its poetry. For a woman to be really well dressed she must have no noisy element in her whole toilette, but must suggest to your minds notions of cloud or of sea foam. How well the ancients understood this. Well, if you hang the most beautiful of women round with a color that (through the medium of the eye) grates upon all the senses, you make her at once aggressive; whereas, if the hues which are around her are harmonious, her approach has a soothing effect upon your nerves. As yet the prevalence of vague colors seems decided. You find that all costumes destined for the late Autumn or early Winter reunions are of 'colorless colors.' I will describe one or two of these for your lady readers. The costume I am about to speak of is for the young Marquise de L——, and is to be worn at the Chateau de La Grandiniére at the Duc de DOUDEAUVILLE'S, the real Windsor or Schönbrunn of French society. It is composed of an under petticoat of satin (thick enough to stand on end) of a darkish fawn color, the trimming being one flat flounce about ten inches high, of the same; over this comes a second *jupe* of thick '*faye*' of a rather higher fawn color, (about three shades higher). This is looped up four times, twice on either hip, leaving before and behind a deep folding drapery, trimmed round with a heavy silk fringe, also about ten inches deep. The corsage is tight fitting, and trimmed with satin *biais* of the precise same shade, and over the corsage lies a cape with satin facings in front and the same silk fringe falling over the shoulders. The waist is confined by a narrow band fastened behind by a large bow of satin, without any streamers at all, and on either side of which the cape is divided and falls flat upon each shoulder. The bonnet worn with this dress is of the same stuff—a satin piece on the top of the head, the trimmings of a silk, and fawn-colored Marabout feathers, mixed with blonde of the same *nuance*. The boots, and stockings, and gloves are also of the same shade. A more perfectly lovely costume it is not possible to see; besides which (as was said of it the first time it was donned,) 'a *true lady* alone can wear it—no *cocodette* could venture on such a dress?' Now, the great beauty of this toilette is its simplicity; but just see how dear this kind of complicity costs! Let alone the fringes and other trimmings, which have to be fabricated on purpose—there is the blonde for the bonnet, of which a whole piece has to be made in order to get two yards of the exact shade; of the stockings the hosier exacts that a dozen pairs be bought or he cannot ensure them; and the boots and gloves must all be ordered specially to match. Still, I repeat it, the effect is perfect."

WHERE ARE THE MISERS?—The old satirists used to thunder against misers. Is anybody a miser now? There are people selfish enough, in all conscience—people who, in our elegant modern dialect, are screws to the full extent to which the pressure can be carried; but is any one a miser after the "fearless old fashion," of which ELWES was the last proverbial example? At rare intervals, in the season devoted to gigantic gooseberries and supernatural showers of frogs, we hear of some pauper who has died of starvation with a purse full of sovereigns hidden in the mattress of his bed. But the sheer instinct of hoarding for the sake of hoarding has died out of modern society. A gentleman with £100,000 a year never goes to bed by daylight to avoid the expense of candles, or rides ten miles round to avoid a turnpike, or walks about in his old cloaks till they drop off his back. The character has disappeared under the natural influences of civilization. No man has the courage to live apart from his kind like a savage dog in a farmyard. A commission of lunacy would be taken out against him, and he would be ordered, on pain of imprisonment, to live with other people. Instead of putting his money in a stocking he would invest it in safe securities, and the penetrating influence of public opinion would be far too great to allow him to reinvest the proceeds without paying toll to society. We cannot hide ourselves from the gaze of the many-headed monster, and no one is sufficiently insensible to the approval of his kind to do what he likes with his own. If, to make a liberal allowance, half of our income is spent for our pleasure, the other half is invariably spent in obedience to a code of rules tacitly marked by general consent. A very wealthy man may be stingy, mean, grasping, but he never has the courage to refrain from setting up an imitation, however starved and unsatisfactory, of the establishment prescribed by the rule of living of his class. Sumptuary laws have become obsolete, but the sanction which enforces a certain standard of expense, is quite sufficient to prevent in practice any wide deviations on the side of economy. Hitherto we have not been so strict in prohibiting extravagance; because, though it is more pernicious to the public interest, there are so many people about the spendthrift who have a direct interest in his follies. That is, the opinion of our neighbors as to the mode of spending our money is far more important in practice than our own. The passion of saving is put down in spite of the supposed selfishness of mankind, while the disposition to throw money to the dogs, though more palpably injurious to ourselves, remains comparatively untouched. Yet even our liberality is less picturesque than formerly. To put down one's name in a long list of subscriptions, and have it proclaimed after dinner by a plausible secretary to a company of well-fed Christians, may be gratifying; but undeniably, there is something commonplace, not to say vulgar, in the proceeding.—*Cornhill Magazine, December.*

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY BYRON.—The writer of the article in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* on the "Byron Mystery" has quoted (not quite correctly) the first stanza of an unpublished piece, which he says was written by the poet "in the Autumn of 1814, just before the second proposal to Miss MILBANKE," and after "he had been thrown over by Lady F. W. W. in favor of an illustrious warrior." By the courtesy of the present owner of Lord BYRON'S autograph copy, (Lady FRANCIS V. HARCOURT,) we are enabled to present our readers with a correct version of the whole piece, which has intrinsic merits independent of the special interest which at this juncture attaches to everything written by the much-assailed poet:

Go triumph securely, the treacherous vow
Thou hast broken, *I* keep but too faithfully now.
But never again shalt thou be to my heart
What thou wert, what I fear for a moment thou art.

To see thee—to love thee—what breast could do more?
To love thee—to lose thee—'twere vain to deplore.
Not a sigh shall escape from the heart thus beguil'd,
I will bear like a man what I feel like a child.

Though a frown cloud my brow, yet it lowers not on thee,
Though my heart should seem heavy, at least it is free.
But thou, with the pride of new conquest elate—
Alas! even Envy shall feel for thy Fate.

For the first step of Error *none* e'er could recall,
And the woman once fallen forever must fall;
Pursue to the last the career she begun,
And be false unto many, as faithless to one.

And they who have loved thee will leave thee to mourn,
And they who have hated will laugh thee to scorn;
And he who adored thee yet weep to foretell
The pangs which will punish thy falsehood *too well*.

It may be as well to take this opportunity of correcting the erroneous date, 1812, assigned to the well known lines on the "Origin of Love." There can be no question that they were written as early as 1807, as that date is affixed, in the poet's own handwriting, to the original or copy which he left at Eywood, (Lord OXFORD'S seat,) and which is now in the possession of Lady F. V. HARCOURT.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A TRIAL OF RATS.—Excommunication of animals was much more frequent than that of inanimate objects. The earliest instance on record, I believe, occurred in 1120, when a Bishop of Laon excommunicated the caterpillars, which were ravaging his diocese, with the same formula as that employed the previous year by the Council of Rheims in cursing the priests who persisted in marrying in spite of the canons. What success attended his efforts is not recorded, but soon afterward St. Bernard found the remedy effectual when, preaching in the monastery of Foigny, which he founded in 1121, he was interrupted by storms of irreligious flies whose buzzing sorely tried the patience of the orator and the attention of his audience. Wearied beyond endurance, the saint at last exclaimed to his tormentors, "I excommunicate you," and next morning they were found lying dead upon the floor of the chapel in such multitudes that they had to be swept out.

How thoroughly these excommunications of animals were assimilated to the regular use of the censures of the Church is manifested by the form which they subsequently took. Even as the canons, however, constantly violated, forbade the expulsion of a Christian without a formal trial, so, as civilization advanced, it began to be thought that an unfair advantage was taken of the dumb creatures of God by condemning them unheard, and the practice arose of affording them the opportunity of defence before the Ecclesiastical Courts prior to pronouncing the dreadful sentence against them. Perhaps the best known of these curious proceedings was that by which the distinguished lawyer, BARTHOLOMEW CHASSANEE, in 1510, made the reputation which subsequently elevated him to the post of Premier President of the Parlement of Aix. The country around Autun being intolerably infested with rats, whose numbers resisted all ordinary means of extermination, the inhabitants applied to the Bishop to have the vermin regularly excommunicated. The Episcopal Court nominated CHASSANEE to appear as counsel for the rats, in consequence of his having shortly before printed a consultation of vast erudition on trials of this kind. He accordingly undertook the defence, and proved that the rats had not been properly summoned to appear, and the trial went over until a formal citation to the defendants was published by the priests of all the parishes in the infested district. He then moved for a longer delay, alleging that the time allowed the rats to put in an appearance was too short, in

view of the danger incurred by them through reasons of the oats which rendered all access to the court dangerous for them; and his learned argument on the point gained an additional postponement. DE THOU, to whom we are indebted for these curious details, does not state the conclusion of the trial, but it is fair to presume that the rats were finally condemned and duly excommunicated, in spite of the learning and ability of their advocate, for that was the usual result in these cases, and CHASSANEE in his consultation had admitted its propriety.—*From "Studies in Church History," by Henry C. Lea.*

DOUBTS RESOLVED.

Through the amber-sprinkled glory
Of the purple deep of Night,
While I weary sat, my story
Ended with Day's parting light.
Suddenly a sense of beauty
Bloomed upon my aching sight,
And a solemn stillness bound me
'Neath the stars' mute throbbings bright;
Till a whisper breath'd around me,—
Whisper of the Infinite:—
"Hush," it breathed, "'tis not thy duty
God's great purpose to indict;
He can light Sin's darkest features,
All her shadowed thoughts efface;
Souls fore-doom'd by doom's harsh preachers
Gift with Seraphs' beaming grace:
He hath room for all His creatures
In the storehouse of the spheres—
He whose rain drops are more countless
Than the rain of human tears;
Stores of worlds hath numberless
To unloose all human fears;
Think ye He for ill created
Aught His boundless love may bless?
Deem ye man who hates is hated
By his Maker? 'Tis the guess
Of blinded nothingness
Creeping in Folly's wilderness—
It is our faithless frenzy to confess,
Which Heav'n might not forgive, if Heav'n
were less.
—*From Medea, a Poem by A. R. Richards.*

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

From All the Year Round.

The world is full of pretenders. We are all pretenders, more or less. But it is not of such pretenders as these that I write—nor of real pretenders to thrones, which they or their ancestors have rightfully or wrongfully forfeited; but of the sham pretenders to great historical names, that in all ages, and in all countries, start up, whenever a great heritage is mysteriously vacant, or an ancient family has no accredited representative. Do these pretenders in any case believe in their own claims? Or are they all swindlers and adventurers? For instance, did all or any of the half dozen people, French, German, American and English, who within the last sixty or seventy years have pretended to be LOUIS XVII., the poor child who perished in prison under the brutal treatment of the cobbler who had charge of him, really believe himself to be what he asserted? Were they all impostors—AUGUSTUS MEVES in England, Rev. ELEAZER WRIGHT in America, and all the rest of them—impostors knowing themselves to be such? Or did one or more act upon the honest conviction that he really was the person he represented himself to be? Did all the handsome young fellows in Highland garb, assuming to be lineal and legitimate descendants of King JAMES II., of England, and JAMES VII., of Scotland, believe in their royal pedigree; or did they play the part to get money out of it and gain consideration by it; or out of the love of hoaxing; or because in life they really knew no other part they could play so well? Without venturing to assert that not one of the many claimants to be the real LOUIS XVII., or the legitimate representative of Prince CHARLES EDWARD STUART, may have been a true man, it may without want of kindly charity be admitted, that those among them who were not rogues must have been more or less fools: in other words crazy. Perhaps this is the simple explanation of the fact that so many of such characters have appeared. Madness often takes this form.

It happened that five or six years ago I made the acquaintance of a remarkable old gentleman, or rather, the remarkable old gentleman made my acquaintance, and confided to me the secret of his birth, parentage, education and very modest pretensions. He was a very high personage according to his story; but did not aim at high fortune, or at anything, in fact, except to be let alone. I was at the time temporarily resident in a great and populous city of the New World, which its inhabitants call Gotham, and which I shall call Gotham here. What took me to Gotham I need not tell. Suffice it to say that I was very well known in the City, and had the annoyance—perhaps, if all the truth were known, it was the honor—of being often and very unjustly attacked in the columns of more than one of the Gothamite journals. In short, I was for the time being the best abused Englishman in Gotham; and my name and business were familiar to thousands of people of whom I knew nothing nor cared to know anything. It was a hot, a very hot, day in July, when there walked into my office, entirely unannounced, a venerable gentlemon with long white hair, and a countenance so full of dignity and nobility of expression that it would have excited attention anywhere. He was very careful to shut the door behind him, and seeing a young man in the room with me, he asked (looking very suspiciously around him) whether he could speak to me in private. It was a time when men's political passions were violently excited, and it especially behooved me to be on my guard, lest the Gothamite journals, in their attacks on me with pen and ink, should inspire some lunatic or some ruffian with the happy idea of attacking me with a revolver. But this man was so old and so pleasant looking that I had no other fear of him than that he had come to wheedle some dollars from my pocket. So I led him into my inner sanctum, and asked him to sit down, and tell me his name and business. He sat down, but not before making sure that the door was closed. I could not help gazing at him rather more earnestly than was quite consistent with good manners, by reason of his striking resemblance to the statue of CHARLES II., in Edinburgh, which had long been familiar to my memory, and of the very picturesque character of his noble head and forehead. He was clad in a suit of homespun blue; wore very thick-soled shoes, that did not appear to have been blackened for many a day; and had economically turned up the ends of his trousers, to prevent their contact with the mud. He carried a serviceable blackthorn stick in his hard hand: a hand that bore the undoubted marks of manual drudgery; he had a gold chain of antique fashion, hanging from the antique fog, now so seldom seen: and had altogether the air of a well-to-do farmer in a rough country, where people are accustomed to hard work, and are not particularly nice, either in dress or manners.

"My name," he said, "is of no consequence. My real name I do not care to call myself by—there's danger in it; but I am known to my neighbors as Mr.——" (let us say Blank.)

"Well, Mr. Blank, is there anything I can do for you?"

"Much," he replied; "but I must warn you, that to do me a service is to incur danger, very great danger; and you shall not incur it, until you know who I am. Shall I tell you? Or are you afraid?"

"You may tell me; and I am not afraid," replied, beginning to feel additional interest in my mysterious visitor.

"I will go right into the matter at once," he said. "Look at me. I am the son of Charles Edward Stuart, who was lawful King of England, Scotland and Ireland, and was commonly and unjustly called the Pretender: a man who never pretended to be what he was not, or to the possession of anything but his own."

I certainly did start when Mr. Blank uttered these words; even if I did not rub my eyes to be quite certain that I was not asleep and dreaming. Being quite certain that I was awake, I looked incredulous, and replied:

"Surely, Mr. Blank, you cannot be the son of a man who died nearly eighty years ago?"

"Why not?" he inquired. "Beside, it is not nearly so long ago since my father died!"

"He died," I rejoined, "somewhere about the year 1788, being then, if my memory does not deceive me, about 68 years of age. He was born, I think, in 1720?"

"He was," replied Mr. Blank; "you are quite right as to his birth, quite wrong as to his death. The truth is, he was the object of such persistent and cold-blooded persecution on the part of the British Government that a false story of his death was circulated in 1788, and he emigrated to the New World, in order to pass in peace the remainder (Mr. Blank, being an American, said, 'the balance') of such days as it might please Heaven to allot to him. He settled in the rude and thinly-peopled region of Western New-York, on the slope of the Adirondack Mountains, and purchased a farm which I now occupy. Shall I go on with my story?"

"By all means!"

"He was a hale and hearty man at that time, and remained hale and hearty for many years afterward; so hale and hearty, that in the year 1798, being then turned seventy-eight, and having lived in America ten years, he married a young woman of Scottish extraction; not very young, (she was two-and-thirty at the time,) and very beautiful. That marriage was a happy one. Three children, of whom I am the sole survivor, were born to my father before he died. He kept his secret. Even his wife did not know who he was, except that his real name was Stuart."

"And how did you come to know it, Mr. Stuart"—correcting myself, I said, "Mr. Blank?"

"By my father's will, bequeathing to me certain documents, in which I found all the proofs of the story I have told you."

"A very extraordinary story," said I.

"But not so extraordinary as true," added he very sharply and peremptorily.

"Do the documents exist?"

"They do."

"Will you show them to me?"

"Upon conditions," said he very slowly; "if your courage does not fail you when you know what the conditions are."

"Before we go further," said I, "will you tell me for what reason you have chosen me to be your confidant?"

"Because I am persecuted by the British Government as my father was before me. Because I have no joy in my life. Because I am beset by spies. Because I go in danger of poison or a shot from a revolver. Because I think that you have the means of causing all this persecution to cease."

"I? Really, Mr. Stuart, you overrate my importance. Supposing this persecution to be real, and not imaginary, I have no more power to help you than the man in the moon has. You say you have documents to prove your case. If so, I can only express my firm belief that if your documents be genuine, you have only to bring them to the notice of the British Government, and that Government, if persuaded that you are what you represent yourself to be, and as your documents, you say, will prove, will not only cease to persecute you—if ever they did persecute you—but, in consideration of your being the heir and representative of Charles Edward Stuart, will settle on you a very handsome pension."

The old gentleman shook his head. "I don't want a pension; I have a farm of my own, and am quite independent of any man's favor, or the favor of any Government. I want nothing but to be let alone. Let me drink and eat without fear of poison; let me turn a corner without risk of a pistol or a bludgeon; let me sink down into the common herd of common men, and be at peace. That is all I ask; I want no pension, no money, no recognition, no anything, from anybody. Peace, and peace alone; that is all. And to you, Sir," he added, suddenly, "I owe an apology for having intruded upon you. It will be known in a week to the Court and Government of Queen Victoria that you have received and spoken to me. You will be a marked man, Sir, depend upon it, unless you go forthwith and denounce me. You may denounce me if you like; I give you full and free permission."

"That would be gross treachery, Mr. Stuart," replied I, "and I shall not denounce you. But if you have in your possession the documents you speak of, I should be glad to see them."

"You shall see them this day week," he said, "and without fail. Mind, I want nothing but to prove to you that I am what I say I am; and that when convinced of the fact, you will exercise your influence with the British Government to have me left in peace. You are about to say that you have no influence? I have my own opinions on that subject. You can say for me what I cannot say for myself—that I am no traitor, no intriguer, nothing but a poor, forlorn, last remnant of a once royal and powerful race, who asks nothing but a grave, and a quiet journey toward it."

Mr. Blank, true to his appointment, brought me the documents on the day he had fixed. The principal one was a certificate of marriage—it appeared to me duly signed and in all respects authentic—between Mr. Charles Edward Stuart, of the State of New-York, and a certain lady of the same State, dated in October, 1798. Next to this was the certificate of baptism of Charles Edward Stuart, dated November, 1799; a third document purported to be a license from the State of New-York to Mr. Stuart, granting him, on payment of certain fees, the permission to be thenceforward known as Mr. Blank. There was nothing further of any consequence.

I suppose I looked dissatisfied. At all events, I said to Mr. Stuart that I had no doubt his father was married at the time specified, and that his name was Charles Edward Stuart.

"Well?" he inquired, somewhat triumphantly.

"Well," I replied, not at all triumphantly, "but what of that? I, myself, have known two people named Charles Edward Stuart, and neither of them claimed descent from the Royal family on that account."

"Of course not," said Mr. Blank, "they would have been impostors if they had, because they would have usurped a position that belongs to me only. There may be a thousand Charles Edward Stuarts in the world, for that matter; but there is only one of them the descendant of kings, and that is the man who stands before you."

"But Mr. Stuart, or Mr. Blank," I replied, "there is one link wanting in your golden chain, and that is a very important one. The link which proves your father to be the son of James the Second, so called; the man who fought and lost the battle of Culloden."

"Incredulous as St. Thomas!" he exclaimed; and then folding up his papers suddenly, and putting them carefully into an old and well-worn pocketbook, he added "I have lost my time, and you have lost yours! I beg pardon for having intruded myself upon you. You are well quit of me. Had you believed my claim, and had you taken any steps in my behalf with the usurping Government of the 'wee, wee German lairdie' that came from Hanover to sit in the seat of better men than himself, you might have been a ruined, and you certainly would have been a marked, man. You have had a narrow escape. Good morning!"

He was gone before I could say a word to detain him. When I went to the door to make an effort to bring him back and put him in a better humor, I heard his heavy step on the stairs, and the clump of his thick cudgel as he descended. I never saw or heard of him more.

I have often wondered what put the notion into this old gentleman's head; whether he were crazed on that score and on no other; and whether his undoubted resemblance to the published portraits of Charles II. and the remarkable profile on the crown pieces of that reign, added to the strange coincidence afforded by his name, first gave him the idea, which was to color the whole course of his life, and infuse the little drop of poisonous gall into a cup of experience, that might otherwise have been sweet. I think he believed his own story. And it is just possible that as much may be said for a great many other pretenders of past and present times, who have gone through life burdened with a heavy delusion, and meaning no harm.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE REPORTERS.—To the reporters of his public speeches he was always kind and considerate. One active gentleman, note-book in hand, had pursued him on a particular occasion, hoping to find busy employment for his stylus, and would have been disappointed but for the special good nature of his patron. There were to be great doings at the presentation of colors to a volunteer corps, and Lord PALMERSTON having promised to give the affair his countenance, it was expected that he would give it also his voice, and make a speech worth some pains in the taking-down. To this end a practiced professor of stenography, as I have said, followed to the field the noble Lord, and put himself in readiness for action. But the presentation of colors went off gaily enough without speech-making; and when the ceremony was over, Lord PALMERSTON buttoned his overcoat, and prepared, like the rest of the spectators, to depart. It was an awful moment. The desperate journalist went straightway to the great political Lord, and said imploringly:

"I see your Lordship going to make a speech."

"Why, no," said his Lordship slowly; "I don't see that there's anything one can talk about." And then, turning suddenly to the reporter, he added the short encouraging question: "Do you?"

Upon which the gentleman with the note-book spake thus:

"Oh, yes, my Lord; I'm sure your Lordship could easily find something to say that would look well in the papers. Do, now, my Lord, be so kind, if I may beg it of you as a great favor. Just half a column, or thereabouts."

"Very well, very well," said the accommodating Premier; and, advancing to the front of the little stage that had been erected for the beauty and fashion of the neighborhood, he began to address the crowd, who had turned to go, and who now turned again to listen.

"I cannot let his occasion pass away," his Lordship began, "without trespassing a little on your time and patience for a few remarks," &c., &c.

Whatever the subject was, Lord PALMERSTON treated it in a speech so vivacious that nobody quarreled with its length, although it was five or six times as long as "half a column or thereabouts." The fact, moreover, stands on record, that that same speech was so remarkable an exposition of something or other, that every newspaper in England commented on it in a leading article, and it was the talk of clubs, coteries and coffee rooms for the full nine days which make up the life of a wonder.—*From "Palmerstoniana."*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

M. DE LESSEPS has been appointed to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. HAYMAN succeeds Dr. TEMPLE as headmaster of Rugby.

EUGENIE is said to be writing a journal of her Eastern tour.

The Earl of DERBY left a fortune of £190,000 a year.

The latest Parisian mania is to collect warming pans. One venerable gentleman possesses those of DIANA DE POICTIERS, MARIE STUART, CATHARINE DE MEDICI, MARIE ANTOINETTE and HENRY VIII.

The Saxon Parliament will be asked for 500,000 thalers, wherewith to rebuild the Dresden Opera House.

Mr. RUSKIN has been employing an English artist to make water-color drawings of the tombs and of the interior of some of the churches of Verona.

A "centenary edition" of the Waverley Novels is in preparation. It will contain notes by SCOTT which have never before been printed.

Dr. NEWMAN was offered the office of theologian to the Ecumenical Council, but owing to his age and infirmity declined the honor.

Germany has had its public competition for the best drama on the occasion of the Shakespeare jubilee. A triennial prize of 20,000 thalers and a large gold medal were given away. M. GEIBEL, with a work entitled *Sophonisba*, stands first, and Mr. KRUSE, editor of the Cologne *Gazette*, second.

The physicians, says the *Gaulois*, are unanimous in declaring that the late illness of the Emperor, far from impairing his health, has consolidated it.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, a veteran Tyne pilot, and Superintendent of the Tyne life-boats for twenty-five years, has, during that time, gone off to 207 wrecked vessels and assisted in rescuing 1,001 lives.

The Persian Army is to be drilled by British officers. Four officers have been assigned to the work already.

Mr. GLADSTONE has purchased 923 acres of land, also, three collieries, the whole producing a rental of about £2,500 per annum. The property formerly belonged to Admiral DUNDAS.

The Bishop of Marseilles has spoken out against the proposal to define, at the Ecumenical Council, the personal infallibility of the Pope.

Seventeen thousand copies of the English Poet-Laureate's new work were subscribed for at his publisher's trade sale. Retail publishers are said to have orders for 30,000 copies.

A venerable individual in Scotland, some 106 years old, has just left off the use of tobacco, because "its effects are injurious and it tends to shorten life."

A book on the Irish land question, entitled *The Land War in Ireland; A History for the Times*, by Mr. J. GODKIN, containing a complete account of the Irish land question, will shortly be published at London.

The *News* mentions that a case was heard against a druggist for selling to a lady a dye which, instead of turning her hair the desired color, left her head as bald as that of a coot.

The Cracow nun, BARBARA UBRYK, has been sent to a lunatic asylum as incurably insane. It is intended to give the nuns of the Convent a public trial.

The Spanish Government have issued a decree for liberty to establish banks and manufacturing, commercial and industrial associations.

The first ten locomotives ever built in Russia have just been completed at Colomna, near Moscow.

The *Börsen Zeitung* states that Messrs. GRATTONI, BRASSEY and Dr. STROUSBERG have jointly undertaken to tunnel the St. Gothard, and have engaged to complete the gigantic undertaking in less than seven years.

The *Gurquic* publishes a translation of the last letter sent by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Sultan. The purport of the letter is, that the Viceroy refuses to give up his privilege of contracting loans.

The defective state of the Manx (France) criminal code has just led to a miscarriage of justice. The woman was accused of having tried to murder her husband by slowly poisoning him; but, although the evidence against her was almost overwhelming, the prosecution had to be withdrawn, as there is no provision under the Manx criminal code for the punishment of a person charged with attempting to murder by poison.

A Mr. S. B. PHILLIPS has in hand a *Dictionary of Biographical Reference*, which will comprise a compendious biographical dictionary or list of more than 40,000 names, each of which is to be given in its original spelling, accompanied by a designation of the kind of labor of each individual, the dates of his or her birth and death, and an indication of the sources in biographical works where the life may be studied.

Two witnesses, named respectively HUNT and SMITH, were examined before the Norwich Election Commissioners. HUNT said he gave money to voters at the last election, but he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was about. SMITH refused to testify to anything except that he "began to lose his recollection about 12 o'clock." Of course there was no examination possible after that statement.

In the old Churchyard of Worth, Dorsetshire, England, is a tomb with the following inscription: "BENJAMIN JESTY, of Downshay, born at Yetminster, and was an upright, honest man, particularly noted for having been the first person known that introduced the cowpox by inoculation, and who, for his great strength of mind, made the experiment from the cow on his wife and two sons, in 1774."

There must be three million tons of shipping pass through the Suez Canal to pay 5 per cent., while the total tonnage passing between the East and the various countries of Europe and America does not exceed altogether four million tons. The prospect for shareholders does not appear to be very encouraging.

According to official returns there have been more fires in Russia this year than ever before. The total number exceeds 15,000; the value of the property is roughly estimated at more than twenty-five millions of roubles.

The body of the elder KINCK has at last been found. The corpse is said to be utterly disfigured, but was identified by means of the clothes and linen. The Police were directed to the spot by large flights of ravens, which had been preying on the murdered man's remains.

The Government of the Sublime Porte has determined to put down the traffic in human flesh, and the Police having received strict orders to arrest any one arriving at Stamboul with slaves, several slave dealers have been arrested and the slaves in their possession set at liberty.

A letter from GOETHE, dated 1797, was found lately in the house of the publisher VIEWEG, in Braunschweig. It is addressed to the gentleman who was head of the firm at the time, and runs as follows: "I send you a manuscript in a sealed cover. If Herr VIEWEG will not pay 200 *Friedricks d'or* for it, he will have the goodness to return the packet without unsealing it." The publisher, it seems, took some days to consider the course he ought to pursue. At last he broke the seal. The inclosure turned out to be no less a work than the poem, "Hermann und Dorothea."

WINTER FASHIONS.

The Proper Out-Door Costumes—Street and Carriage, Theatre—The Fashionable Bonnets for the Street, Opera and Theatre—Hats and Gloves.

Black cashmere suits are considered in more refined style than even velvet this Winter. The material is far finer than any quality known of late years, as may be judged from the cost, which is $3 to $7 a yard, six to eight quarters in width. These costumes are peculiarly French in style, the soft, lustrous folds with flutings and *plisses* (plaitings) of the same material, relieved only by dead silk passamenterie ornaments, have that unobtrusive elegance dear to the soul of the French woman proper. You will not see the Parisian lady of good birth walking the street in such gay colors as throng New-York streets on a Saturday afternoon. A jacket embroidered in colors, a bright green plush or blue velvet overdress, would stamp the wearer as not belonging to good society. The exquisite fashionable women you see in the modern French picture such as BAUGINET and TOLLEMOUCHE love to paint, wear soft Nile-blue silks and mauve velvets, but they are always in carriage toilet, where color and trimming can be displayed properly at a distance. The strict modiste assigns the fashionable grave shades to street toilet, such as London smoke, Russian green, prune-purple, and chesnut with creamy *Havané* shades. Olive greens and browns are the mode, and the tendency for young ladies is to adopt Hungarian styles of dress. The tight-fitting, half-length paletot, trimmed with fur and braiding, *en militaire*, the jaunty fur-trimmed low-crowned cap and aigrette, the fur-topped boot and long glove, as well as the shortened skirt, suggest the Magyar dress, which of all others is most sensible for snowy weather.

MORNING STREET COSTUMES.

Morning costumes for the street are made in ladies' cloth *drap d'été*, Biarritz and corduroy. Fine merino habits are in good style for cheap suits; a nice quality sells for $1 25 or $1 50 a yard. No other trimming should be used on this merino except side plaitings of the same, and revers of heavy gros grain or velvet. It is not in good style to cover the skirt of a merino with flounces or puffs and ribbon velvet. As merino supersedes alpaca, for the Winter at least, it will be excused if more attention is paid to it than to more expensive articles. A deep-fluted or side-plaited flounce in fine folds on the skirt, an inch from the edge, with a round tunic or a deep Metternich mantle, plentifully trimmed with fluting, is the most that needs to be made of a merino, which rather loses by additions. The tight basque may be made for young ladies, finishing the back with puffs or fancy sash arrangements, instead of a plain postilion, which looks better in cloth.

STREET SUITS.

Dark heavy suits are almost invariably made in the Metternich style, with one scant flounce on the skirt, and mantle draping the arm like a sleeve. Short graduated sashes relieve the back and bands of velvet plush, or fur border the wrapping. This is for grown persons, a young lady chooses the Hungarian dress, or postilion basque with matelot collar pointed on the shoulder, edged with otter fur in fine strips. Heavy passementerie ornaments are seen on handsome cloth dresses, and will be the chief trimming used later in the season. Thick silk fringes of twist, evenly cut and almost as heavy as bullion, are used on silk, but deep soft fringe is not in taste for the street. A few morning suits of black are made with ruffles set on with narrow folds of gay plaid, which relieve the dress without being obtrusive. Scotch suits are trimmed with thick variegated fringes of small cord, and bias plaitings of material. Serge is relieved by straight bands of Astrakhan plush heading, plain pinked flounces of black gros-grain or fine cloth.

SHADED COSTUMES.

Shaded costumes are more elegant than those of changeable goods worn last season. The copper, enamel shades were very rich, but harmonized with nobody's complexion and pleased few eyes. A charming French dress, suitable for church, was that soft brownish cream, known as the new *Havané* shade, quite unlike the old color of that name. The material was *drap d'été* of the of the finest texture, trimmed in place of flounces, with graduated borders of bias chestnut-colored velvet, the lower seven inches deep, with a ribbon ruche the shade of the cloth on the edge. The basque was chestnut velvet, open on the sides below the waist, but filled with *Havané* plaitings. The pointed throat was filled with folds of silk forming a deep round collar in the back. The bonnet was chestnut velvet, the front faced with *Havané* and a plume laid across the top, which shaded from brown to the latter color. Gloves, *Havané* kid, with brown cuffs.

CARRIAGE DRESSES.

Carriage dresses are made with demi-train, the back widths covered with rather deep flounces and plentifully trimmed with bands of bias velvet, three inches wide. Black silk, silk and cashmere, or *poult de soies*, are the usual materials. Five yards is the width of the skirt, and fifty-five inches is a good length for the train. An imported costume is of silk, the soft, grave color of London smoke; the train is covered with flounces, headed by velvet the same shade, and the front made with long velvet vest, edged with ruffles of silk. Heavy widths of graduated velvet each side the front trimmed the skirt. The hat was shaded velvet and silk with velvet nasturtiums, and a long Chantilly vail. Gloves of black kid embroidered in fine gold thread.

RICH COSTUMES.

A black silk costume has one deep flounce in large plaits, the top cut out in squares and headed by velvet blocks in the hollow outlines. The train was bordered with the deepest Lyons velvet, ten inches wide; the corsage was tight, with a long-pointed basque behind, covering nearly half the train with graduated overlapping folds of velvet and silk, which met in a half rosette of velvet on the waist. The front was trimmed with a wide graduated fold of velvet, turned from the shoulder inward and held on the outer edge by a folded gros-grain ribbon stitched down. The lapels in front were pointed below the belt, and small blocks of velvet were set on the edge of the heart-shaped throat, over the lace and linen chemisette. The hat was a Navarre, round shape, quite small, of velvet and gros grain, with one full plume curving round the crown, and long vail tied in a knot round the throat, with a Malmaison rose in the folds below the ear. Gloves Egyptian gray or coral color. A costume for half mourning was a long skirt of rich black taffeta, with flounce of crape, headed by passementerie ornaments between the scant plaits. With this a tunic of black cashmere was worn, the round skirt bordered with passementerie leaves, and looped on the sides and back. The front was embroidered with a wide quilling of black thread lace, lined with white tulle, was worn instead of a collar. A rich visiting dress intended for a wedding call, is of mauve crape camlet, which is heavy enough for a Winter dress, with deep facing of silk in scroll outlines on the upper edge, embroidered in plumes and fern leaves in twist, the stitches crossing in opposite directions in parts of the pattern, thus giving the finest shading like velvet. The mass was a Bedouin scarf of white moss velvet, with fringe of camel's hair and silk, lined and hooded with mauve silk. Bonnet in Marie Antoinette shape, of mauve velvet, with white plume and shaded crimson roses.

BONNETS.

Bonnets are of two distinct shapes for evening and out-door dress. The large Greek shapes, the Marie Antoinette, like a small round hat cut in half, are worn for the street in velvet, or velvet and silk, with velvet flowers, and wreaths of shaded foliage for trimming. Roses, nasturtiums, pansies and cactus leaves are equally fancied for decoration, and the long vail of dotted Brussels net, a yard and a half long, edged with thread lace, is indispensable. Very stylish hats are of black velvet, of almost indistinguishable shape, caught in plaits and folds about the head, with irregular little bows of sky blue or ruby-colored ribbon, and finished by a sweeping vail of real lace, nearly three yards long, looped round the neck and in front by three large ribbon knots, carelessly disposed, as if caught in the folds. Neither flower nor plume mars the elegant effect, but these bijoux of Parisian taste are from $50 to $90 in price, on account of the lace. For theatre or opera the bonnet is a narrow coronet or standing *plisse* of royal velvet, with a plume drooping over the back, and lace drapery in front. Two beautiful models were shown—one of rose-colored velvet, in a high, narrow puff, with soft white lace falling below the face in brides, and a Persian rose with foliage, holding a fall of rich blonde at the back. The second was a coronet of white uncut velvet, coming close around the face with a soft white marabout plume and fancy feather drooping at the back, a rosette of white lace over the forehead, where a blush rose nestles, and careless lace strings looped up under the ear with a knot of pink velvet.

HATS.

The Tyrolese hat of dark green or grayish felt, with small pointed crown and tuft of game feather stuck on one side is the favorite for young people just now, but is seldom worn becomingly. I have seen it twice in the street, when it seemed the prettiest thing the owner could wear. It should be curved high at the sides, in the brim, and not be planted too far forward. It is not the fashion to wear either hats or hair within a line of the eyebrows any longer. The languishing, careless style is left to the notorious. The Navarre or Henri IV. hat, with soft bonnet like crown and plaiting of velvet round the crown, is becoming to large heads. The Richelieu, with high crown and long plume with buckle, is soon to be left to second-rate people, as it is too *prononcée* for graceful style. The Gabrielle is a French hat little known, which shows the long plume and upturned sides without the peaked crown or cavalier air in general. Even the grebe hats lose their popularity and are voted clumsy looking beside the modest French shapes that make their appearance at New Year.

GLOVES.

Gloves are long wristed and the cuff finished by a scolloped volant, or slashed with white in Marguerite style, though the plain wrist gives a slender shape to the hand and is really more elegant. Cedar berry, Egyptian gray, primrose, silver color, coral color, Nile green, and *Havané* are the shades for visiting and demi-dress. Ruby shades, lavender in blue, pink or stone shades, soft brown and bird-of-paradise colors are preferred for morning. White gloves wrought with black, and black with gold, which will not tarnish, are among the novelties.

A CHINESE FUNERAL.

Curious Ceremonies—Sacrifices to the Gods—Efforts of the Mourners to Appease the Malignant Deities.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 4.

Three days since in this city, at his house on Jackson-street, died AH POY, a Chinese merchant. The disease which baffled the skill of Chinese doctors and carried him off was a lingering consumption. He was born at Canton, and at an early age entered upon mercantile pursuits. He came to this country and continued his native avocation. He died at the age of 59 years. At first the exhibitions of sorrow were in private, by his nearest relatives and friends. The remains were placed in a metallic case for shipment to Canton—the only city in the world from which a Chinaman can properly or safely ascend to the realm of spirits. It was determined that as the malignant deities had manifested peculiar activity in protracting AH POY's sufferings, particular and extraordinary means should be taken to appease them or frighten them away, and at the same time to propitiate the good gods. The rooms in which the private exercises were had were too small, and the leaders of ceremonies obtained permission from Chief CROWLEY to occupy a portion of the sidewalk on Jackson-street for a public exhibition. Accordingly at an early hour yesterday, a man dressed in priestly robes came out of the house, holding in one hand a large ox horn. He applied it to his lips, and elevating the instrument, blew shrill and sharp into all quarters of the heavens. This is supposed to have startled the evil ones into a comprehension of the fact that some demonstration was about to be made against them. After blowing the horn for several minutes the priest was succeeded by other men with bells, and these were jingled and beaten till the din was hideous. It was more than the infernals could stand, and they retreated pell-mell in every direction. Some flew down Jackson-street, some up the street, others into the adjacent alleys, and still others to the headquarters of the Anti-Coolie Society. While the bells were ringing, and only good gods were around in the air, the mourners came out in the street. Then the coffin was brought out and placed on the sidewalk, draped with red, white and green cloths. The mourners, of whom there were about half a dozen—all women but one—were dressed in white robes, with white cowls on their heads. The hair on the women's heads was disheveled. Several of them wept in a genuine manner, but the rest howled in such a way as to justify the statement made by some in attendance that they were hired mourners. When the coffin was put down the mourners filed around it several times, weeping, wailing and throwing up their hands, and then all bowed themselves with their faces to the ground, and remained in that position several hours.

On the sidewalk, below the coffin, were ranged three or four wide tables, and on these were deposited the sacrificial offerings. There were five roasted hogs—full size—with tips of tinsel on their ears and wreathed about their snouts. Three sheep, skinned and laid on large pans, occupied prominent places. Then there were chickens roasten whole, with many-colored candies melted and run over them in imitation of robes. They were set up in edible chairs, with their necks straightened, and fantastic covers placed on top of their heads. Their claws were bent up and made to grasp spears, darts and exorcising wands. Several roosters had been baked till they were brown, and yet the feathers on their wings, the wattles on their necks and the crests on their heads were not even wilted. These, too, were ornamented with tinsel and paper. Several large crabs from Meiggs' wharf lay in the centre of the table, and were set off with ornaments like all the rest of the offerings. There were numerous pyramids of fruit also—apples, pears, grapes and nuts; pyramids of high-colored, greasy-looking cakes; loaf imitations of lambs, goats, ducks, &c., covered with melted confectionery; piles of Josh sticks and sacred tapers, with rows of them burning, smoking and spluttering on the borders of the table; strips of red, white and yellow paper bearing mysterious characters; doll-looking images at several points; and everywhere tinsel, paper, smoke fumes and insufferable stench. The streets were blocked by the throng of Chinamen, negroes and "superiors," but in the crowd next the coffin and free-lunch table of the gods women predominated. They were a degraded and diseased looking set for the most part, and seemed to be riveted in their tracks by idle curiosity.

A line of hacks and a rank of lounging hackmen occupied one side of the street waiting for their "loads."

At 12 M. an old white-headed woman came out of the house bearing in her skinny arms a huge load of tinseled paper. She threw it on the pavement, and taking a lighted Joss stick set the mass on fire. Then other women brought out some curious-looking images, about two feet high, and supposed to be representatives of several anti-coolielites. These they cast into the flames, evidently believing that possession of them would certainly appease the malignant gods and give AH POY a safe *entrée* into the land of the good.

At 1 P. M. the coffin was placed in a hearse, the mourners got into the hacks, and the melancholy procession of pagans and Christians proceeded to Lone Mountain, where the remains will be entombed till the sailing of the next China steamer.

Prehistoric Man.

A somewhat remarkable discovery of human and animal remains has been communicated by Professor CAPELLINI, of Bologna, to the *Gazetta dell'Emilia*. The Professor, on his return from Denmark, whither he had gone to be present at the International Prehistoric Congress, was rendered so zealous by what he had heard there that he was induced to make many excursions in the neighborhood of Spezzia. In the course of these excursions he visited many caverns, and in one of these he was successful in discovering traces of prehistoric man. This was in a grotto in the Island of Palmeria, the access to which was difficult and dangerous. Here he caused excavations to be made, and the result was the discovery of numerous flint and stone implements, the workmanship of which showed they belonged to the earliest period of the stone age. Besides these wrought implements and various other objects brought into the cavern by its human occupants, he found a considerable quantity of bones of animals mingled with bones of human beings. The condition of these latter bones, he says, "would justify the inference that the grotto had been inhabited by anthropophagi, and that the Italians of that epoch were cannibals, like their contemporaries in Belgium, France and Denmark. Among the human bones I found those of women, and part of the jawbone of a child some 7 or 8 years of age. Some of these bones were entire, others were partially calcined. In the centre of the cave it was possible to discern traces of a fireplace. Whoever has busied himself in prehistoric researches, whoever has read STRING's excellent work on the Chauvaux cavern in Belgium, and the writings of other authors on the subject of the caverns in France, will not hesitate to admit that the discoveries in the Island of Palmeria prove that the Italians were, as I have said, man-eaters. For the present, it will be sufficient for me to direct the attention of naturalists to the subject. The Cyclopeans spoken of in the fable were probably these cannibals."

FORTUNE TELLING.

The Black Art as Practiced in this City.

The Practitioners and their Victims—Means by Which the Credulous are Duped.

The natural discontent of mankind with its present condition, which, in its proper action, is an important spur to effort for improvement and progress, leads the foolish to endeavor to pry into the secrets of the future instead of going to work to make a future for themselves. The desire to know the future has the effect on weak minds to make them very credulous of pretended prophecies, especially when delivered among surroundings which work upon imaginations inclined to be superstitious. The ignorant are apt to attribute wonderful powers to the unknown and to them mysterious, and so the wonder of the stars, the complications of numbers, the chance combination of cards or hieroglyphics, and the unintelligible ravings of the apparently unconscious mind, can be interpreted to them by the cunning so as to appear to contain marvelous revelations of the past and the future. There have always been unscrupulous villains ready to pounce upon the frailties of poor human nature and draw their own support from the weakness of their fellow-creatures. New-York seems to be peculiarly fitted for the operations of all sharpers, and we have astrologers seventh sons and daughters, readers of the book of destiny, clairvoyants, and all manner of seers of visions and dreamers of dreams, who advertise their vaticinations in the public prints, and work upon their victims in all the highways of the City.

The soothsayer of to-day is generally a woman, who, advertising in the columns of a newspaper as the gifted Mme. Smith, Jones or Robinson, or under some other name equally definite, claims the power of accomplishing all things, curing every species of ill that flesh is heir to, and giving such information as to insure a long life, and the three great desiderata thereto, health, wealth and happiness. These women are mostly poor, ignorant, and are themselves, to a great extent, credulous; they hire a room or portion of a house in some obscure street, and having constructed their webs, like the spider, wait for the unsuspecting fly to enter. There is nothing in them or their surroundings to inspire either awe or respect, and if those who visited them would pause for a moment to think, they would hesitate before investing their money in such a transparent piece of humbuggery.

WHAT THEY PRETEND TO TELL.

A glance at a few of the notices daily seen in the public journals will convey an idea of the kind of wares "sold," and a mere perusal will convince even the most sceptical that fraud is at the bottom of the entire business. For example:

ASTONISHING.—Mme. ——, seventh daughter, born with a caul and gift of foresight to tell all that concerns your whole life. Charms to cause speedy marriages and good luck for life insured extra charge. Tells how soon and how often you will marry, and all you wish to know, and, to your amazing wonder, tells your very thoughts at first sight. You may rely on it, her equal is not to be found. Her magic image is now in full operation.

A TEST.—Mme. ——, seventh daughter, the celebrated Spiritualist, Inspirational and Developing Medium and Clairvoyant, has that great French secret causing speedy marriage; tells names and brings together those long separated. No satisfaction, no pay.

A FACT.—No imposition. $100,000 reward for any one who can equal the greatest European business and medical clairvoyant and astrologist that ever existed in this country; she consults you on all events through life—name, likeness, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated.

Mme. —— can be consulted daily on past, present and future. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Shows likeness of future wife or husband.

The great astrologist, Mme. ——, tells of business, theft, and gives good luck to all.

Mme. —— has astonished thousands by revealing the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future prospects of life, appertaining to love, courtship and marriage; and will describe their future partners, male or female. Will give physometrical or phrenological delineations of character without having a letter from the unknown party; all that is necessary for her to know is when the person was last heard from. She will also give a correct account

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 12, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ecumenical Council has adjourned until after Epiphany, and much opposition, it is said, will be made to its reassembling; but the Pope expects to be supported by the American Bishops. France is reported to have made known to the Council that infallibility is inopportune religiously revived, and places that country politically otherwise than according to the Concordat, and frees her from obligations then accepted....The London *Times*, in an editorial, condemns Orange Lodges as tending to perpetuate the idea of two races....The *Spectator* regards the policy of the President's Message as one calculated "to enhance the position of the United States as a nation"....The English Parliament will meet Feb. 8....A Liverpool dispatch reports the loss at sea of the American ship *Crescent City*, from Savannah Oct. 30....The Spanish Cortes has restored the constitutional guarantees by a unanimous vote, and yesterday they rejected the Regency bill for indemnifying exiles under the monarchy....Señor MIRAFLORES, the intendant of Ex-Queen ISABELLA, has denied in the Paris papers the story that she took the crown diamonds with her on leaving Madrid....Fears are entertained of rebellion in Portugal....The navigation of the Baltic Sea is closed for the season....A number of bankers of St Petersburg, Russia, have failed recently, but their names are withheld from the public....The Suez Canal, as reported from the London Admiralty Office, is subject to sand drifts for thirty-five miles, and fogs of such a nature as to bewilder pilots.

CONGRESS.

Progress was made with the Census bill in the House, yesterday, after much discussion. The seventeenth section was agreed to, and the bill as now amended was ordered to be printed. Mr. INGERSOLL again brought forward his currency bill, moving to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means. A motion to table it was rejected by a yea and nay vote of 88 to 65; finally Mr. INGERSOLL's motion was lost and the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. WALKER, of Ohio, introduced a bill to dispense with the sales and informers of the internal revenue service, and Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, offered a resolution to annul the recent election in his State. The latter was objected to. A number of papers in regard to the admission of Virginia were presented, and several new bills and resolutions of minor importance, and at 3:20 the House adjourned to Monday.

GENERAL.

The office of the Treasurer of Erie County, at Sandusky City, Ohio, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, the safe blown open with nitro-glycerine, and the contents abstracted. The amount of the loss is not as yet known, nor have any arrests been made, as the thieves left no "tracks."

The election returns from sixty-one counties in Texas give DAVIS 9,077 majority for Governor. Twenty of these counties were for HAMILTON.

Colonel GEORGE H. JOHNSON for Mayor heads a full city ticket for the Boston municipal election, nominated by the Temperance Republicans.

The Committee appointed by the Massachusetts State Labor Convention, in session in September last, have prepared a bill to be presented to the State Legislature making it a finable offence for any manufacturing company to employ a male under 18 years of age or a female of any age, for more than ten hours a day's work or sixty hours a week.

The Halifax *Chronicle*, in commenting on the President's message, thinks that it breaks down all hope of reciprocity, and renders annexation more desirable, but the paper regards annexation as impossible, and advocates independence.

A whale seventy-five feet long has recently been washed ashore at Economy, in the Bay of Fundy.

It is rumored that a duty is to be imposed on American grain and coal by the Government of the Dominion, and a general reduction made in the free list.

The Germans in other parts of the country as well as New-York, are moving in the matter of procuring a pardon for Dr. SCHOEPFE, and have prepared a petition to be presented to Governor GEARY. Meetings were held in Washington and New-York yesterday.

The planing mill of JOHN S. THOMAS, at St. Louis, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $25,000. Partially insured.

A steamer from Cadiz, with one thousand additional Spanish troops on board, arrived at Havana yesterday. A severe skirmish is reported to have occurred on Friday in the neighborhood of Trinidad, but the result is not made public.

The Tennessee Senate has passed the bill abolishing the State Guard and the Governor's staff.

The reported Cuban expedition from Augusta, Ga., is pronounced a hoax.

Nearly the entire Press throughout Georgia, it is said, is opposed to the reorganization of the State, as proposed by the Government, and great uneasiness is reported to exist in agricultural and commercial circles.

A coal train and a freight train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad collided at Cranford on Friday afternoon. Locomotive No. 110, to which the coal cars were attached, was reduced to a wreck, and the freight cars were smashed.

The residences of Mr. JOHN RAY and Mr. HENRY SMITH, in Doddtown, a suburb of Newark, were entered by thieves during Friday night, and were robbed of silverware and other property to the value of $200.

The Justices of Hudson County, who were indicted for having received illegal fees upon the issuance of warrants, have held a meeting, and decided to appeal from the verdict rendered against Justice CUTTER on Friday last.

Père HYACINTHE left for Europe yesterday.

A man giving his name as JAMES BURTIS, but bearing papers containing the name of Henry Burtis, was arrested in the Fiftieth Precinct last night for passing well-executed counterfeit $20 bills purporting to be issued by the Market Bank, of New-York.

The Spanish gunboats will probably go on trial trips to-morrow. The Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* is guarding them.

JACOB LORILLARD, Esq., of this City, intends to found a Swiss village near Fordham Park, in Westchester County.

Owing to the late storm and the non-arrival of material for the stone pillars, work on the new Post Office grounds is not carried on as extensively and actively as usual. Secretary BOUTWELL has asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the work.

Why Ruffians Carry Pistols.

There is, to anybody who knows anything of the facts, something very amusing in the trouble which the Courts and the Legislature find in dealing with the "concealed weapons" problem. The Recorder and City Judge charge the Grand Jury about it every year in the most solemn manner, and with some of the finest moral reflections ever listened to on the cowardliness of carrying pistols and knives secreted about one's person, and the atrocity of using them. The Legislature, in making the carriage of weapons a misdemeanor, excepted pistols, which was very like passing an act for the suppression of intemperance, and placing restrictions on the sale of all liquors except whisky. The pistol is the weapon which ruffians naturally carry, for while it contains more mischief in a smaller compass than any other, it may also be used against an enemy with less risk to the owner than any other. A knife large enough to do much execution, is a very inconvenient thing to conceal, and can only be used with certainty by a very bold and active man. Therefore when the Legislature says to the cut-throats that they may carry pistols as much as they please, provided they lay aside knives, it says in effect, that they may carry such concealed weapons as they prefer.

The reason given for this exception in favor of pistols was, that if their use was prohibited the peaceable and well disposed alone would obey the law, while the ruffians would disregard it, and the result would be that the peaceable and well disposed would find themselves at the mercy of the ruffians. Recorder HACKETT in his charge to the Grand Jury on Wednesday last, touching on this subject, proposed to meet the difficulty by making it a legal presumption "that whoever injured another with a pistol should have intended the injury, in its worse sense;" that is, we suppose, that all assaults committed with pistols should be held to be assaults with intent to kill. The recommendation, if offered in sober earnest, is of course based on the idea that when men draw pistols they do so with the legal distinctions clearly in their mind, and that if we make an assault with a pistol one degree graver than it is now, the change will make a profound impression on the dangerous classes, and the use of pistols in frays will become comparatively rare.

How little support for this theory is to be found in the facts of course most people know; indeed, we are afraid that, considering the length of time Recorder HACKETT has been in City politics, he knows himself, as well as anybody, and better than most people. The reason why ruffians carry pistols and use them, is not that they know their use of them will only count against them as a misdemeanor or assault, but because they expect to escape all punishment whatever; and the reason why good citizens carry them is that they expect to be attacked by the ruffians, and have little hope of seeing the ruffians punished by law if they do attack them. The ruffians would, indeed, be geese as well as ruffians if they troubled their heads about the legal degree of their crimes, in view of the fact that they in a majority of cases evade all but the most trifling penalties. And here we get at the root of the difficulty. If every man who drew a pistol and used it were sure of even three months' imprisonment and hard labor for so doing, the practice of carrying pistols would undoubtedly diminish; but at present he is almost sure of going scot free. As long as the administration of justice in this City is what it is, it makes little difference what penalties are attached to crimes of violence. With reformed Courts the penalties now on the statute book might be cut down one-half, and the security of life and property would be double what it now is.

It is calculated by competent observers that there are now in the pigeon holes of the District-Attorney's office *ten thousand* untried indictments, or indictments on which convictions have been obtained and sentence suspended. Up to the point of obtaining the indictment, indeed nothing can exceed the ardor with which our indomitable legal functionaries push prosecutions; but the bill once found and the criminal arraigned, a kind of langour steals over the proceedings; the case is never ready for trial; witnesses are not forthcoming, or something happens which causes it to disappear from view, and the culprit resumes his usual avocations. In nine charges out of ten in this City, it happens somehow that the accused is a politician; in fact the close connection between politics and shooting, stabbing and drinking, is very remarkable, and we are satisfied, although we believe no statistics are obtainable on the subject, that there are very few active ward politicians whom it would not be in the power of our District-Attorney to arraign on some old offence, and send to Sing Sing any day he pleased. The District-Attorney, however, hoping they will reform, refrains from bringing them, and waits year after year for the benign influences of our Christian civilization to soften their hearts. They naturally feel grateful for this forbearance, and depraved though they be, appreciating the purity of his motives, testify their gratitude by working for him at elections. The consequence is that under our system of Government, the surest road to political preferment in this City lies through the District-Attorney's office. The man who fills it long enough to accumulate a fair stock of untried indictments, soon reaches a position in which any office in the gift of the people is at his command. The fact is, therefore, that the proper person to put down the use of concealed weapons is that functionary. The Legislature need not trouble themselves about it, for though they trouble themselves over so much, their acts have little effect, unless the public prosecutor thinks well to enforce them. At present he does not; and he would be a very expert layman who could convict him of error in his judgment. As to the Bar engaging in a controversy with him when there is so much more money to be made by keeping quiet, nobody but an idiot would expect anything of the kind.

O'Donovan Rossa.

It is quite clear that the Tipperary election has fallen like a bombshell in English political circles. The papers are full of it. Our London contemporaries think that the Tipperary voters, in returning a Fenian to Parliament, are flying in the face of Providence. Here is Mr. GLADSTONE with his elaborate specifics for curing Irish discontent, and at the very moment he is compounding a fresh one, the patient gets up and throws physician and medicine out of the window. Of course this is very discouraging. No man likes to see his best efforts disregarded. The Tories alone rejoice in the avowed determination of malcontent Irishmen to accept no compromise. They want simply—"Ireland for the Irish," and laugh at any other solution of that famous difficulty which is now said to have attained the respectable age of seven hundred years. As an evidence of this implacable feeling, Tipperary startles all Ireland by choosing as one of her representatives in Parliament, a man who is at this moment undergoing his sentence for taking part in a Fenian conspiracy.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA will not even have the grace to pretend that he is not a Fenian. He seems to be proud of his offence against the authority of the Queen. Even in prison he does everything he can think of to render himself disagreeable. When his jailer enters his cell of a morning, this very unceremonious Member of Parliament is in the habit of throwing into his face—what most people would rather decline, if they were allowed to have a choice in the matter. As he is a political prisoner, the Governor of the Penitentiary has refrained from ordering special punishment for this playful tendency. The jailer has to take the strange salute with as good a grace as he can command. This, at least, was the statement of Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, to the House of Commons. Whether the Tipperary people loved him for this little peculiarity, or for his general merits as a rebel against the Government, does not certainly appear. But they insisted on having him as their member. A Mr. HERON opposed him at the poll, but poor HERON's supporters reaped the reward of patriotism in having their windows smashed and many of their heads broken. Priests and soldiers were alike driven from the streets by the victorious mob. All this is the consequence, say the Conservatives, of Radical policy. "You have encouraged the Irish people to believe that they could wrest everything from you by working on your fears, and now you will find it not so easy to mend the mischief." These are the Job's comforters who sit down before Mr. GLADSTONE's door.

Happily, there is another side to the question. The Liberals argue that if they are obliged once more to pursue a coercive policy in Ireland, they will be able to do it with less remorse and reproach because of the sincere efforts they first made to redress all reasonable grievances. If they make atonement to Ireland, and Ireland still rebels, the great body of the people will inevitably rally to the support of the Government in vindicating public order. Let us first do right, they say, and after that we shall be in a better position to suppress sedition. As for the London *Times*, it talks in its old "stamping out," pitiless, half-brutal sort of way. "We must show the Irish," it cries out, "that we can grant relief with one hand and strike down treason with the other." Our spirited contemporary is always for striking down treason—except when it happens to be manifested on the soil of the United States.

The Man of Tipperary is elected member, but it is, after all, only a barren honor. "The return of ROSSA," says that spitfire of a paper, the *Irish Flag*, "is the death warrant of Parliamentary and constitutional agitation." It will not be satisfied with anything short of blood. When the revolution is accomplished, felons may possibly be allowed to enjoy a seat in Parliament. At present there is a prejudice against them. The law will not allow ROSSA to take his seat, and if Mr. HERON petitions for it, he must be allowed to hold it as a matter of course. A felon is as one dead, and a dead man cannot vote in the House of Commons. The hero of Tipperary is likely to languish out his time in prison. The guards have meanwhile been doubled to prevent his rescue. The whole affair is another proof that Mr. GLADSTONE has an extremely difficult—or shall we say *impossible*?—task before him.

The Ministerial Crisis in Italy.

The consolidation of the Kingdom of Italy has proved to be a more difficult and protracted process than the violent struggle which attended its birth. With component parts so conflicting and so diverse, none of which has had influence enough to impress its distinctive characteristics upon the rest, the organization of the new State might naturally have been expected to present many complicated problems of statesmanship. Unfortunately, since the death of CAVOUR, no Minister has been found able to reconcile the jarring elements of Italian party strife, so as to create a Government strong enough for the wants of the country. The policy of RICASOLI was vacillating and temporizing, and his successor, General MENABREA, has headed two successive Cabinets, only to be obliged at the late opening of the new Parliament to abandon the task of administration in despair. The short-lived Cabinet which resigned its functions on the 20th November was constituted so lately as May last. It endeavored to remedy the weakness of its predecessor by bringing about a coalition between as many representatives as possible of the fractional divisions of Italian parties. The removal of the capital from Turin to Florence had so alienated the Piedmontese deputies that they stood sullenly aloof from the general political strife. Their adhesion was supposed to have been secured by the appointment to office of Signor FERRARIS. In like manner a former lieutenant of GARIBALDI in Sicily, and a leader of the Conservatives, were included in order to propitiate the third party and the old Government majority. The Premier and his Minister of Finance, Count CAMBRAY-DIGNY, remained to carry out what was the real problem of the Administration, the readjustment of the taxation and expenditure of the Kingdom.

The Ministry is dissolved, and the problem remains as insoluble as ever. Five years have been spent by Italian Parliaments in fruitless party strife, and each succeeding Administration has to confront a steadily increasing deficit, and is obliged to negotiate new loans at enhanced rates. There is, as has been remarked, "a Parliament which professes to make laws, and a Ministry which undertakes to impose taxes, but no one knows whose duty it is to enforce the laws or collect the taxes." The collection of arrears, which amount to no one knows how many millions, would go far to reëstablish the credit of the Government, yet no Administration has been found with courage or ability enough to attempt it. As a set off against administrative incapacity, the material wealth of the country is reviving in a way which has no parallel in any other portion of Europe. Everywhere we hear of reclamation of waste lands, the extension of existing branches of manufacture, the creation of new forms of industry, and the introduction of new products of agriculture. The port of Naples has doubled the tonnage of its vessels since it threw off the Bourbon rule. Education is rapidly advancing as well as commerce, and the whole peninsula promises soon to deserve the name of *Campania Felix*, which a portion of it anciently held. With internal resources so elastic, General CIALDINI, or whoever else may undertake the formation of a new Cabinet, should find little difficulty in rescuing Italian finances from their present state of almost total disorganization.

The Post Office and the People.

That all-pervading and mysterious organization, the Post Office Department, presents in itself a strange epitome of human life, its wants and its feelings, its motive power and even its faults. From the dry figures of the annual report, spring pictures of humanity in every phase, and beneath every sky. The record of how the world exchanges confidences, and how characters, traced by hands that never met and never will, drop in an endless shower wherever there is a civilized being, is full of suggestions, some of which are curious, some amusing and some bearing even a tragic aspect.

During the year to which the report refers, there were received at the department having that branch of the Post Office in charge, 3,759,676 domestic, and 193,186 foreign Dead Letters. A very large proportion of these were sent back to their writers, but there still remain a considerable number which never will, in all human probability, reach their destination. Many contained money—2,757 sums under a dollar, while 2,040 inclosed greater amounts. How much disappointment may not these figures have involved, and how much reproach may not have been unwittingly incurred by the senders! Practical jokers, or perhaps swindlers, mailed 17,417 "fictitious" letters; but the jokes fell flat into the postal grave and lie there. Jewelry and other property was inclosed in 9,071 packets, and 2,734 of them benefit no one. Letters with checks, deeds, drafts and other similar good things, were received to the value of $3,011,554, and 1,639 of them, holding the nominal value of $212,240, are still in the limbo of the undeliverable. Photographs and articles of small value were covered by 114,185, and 10,656 are stowed away. Of ordinary letters received "dead," 394,728 never awakened to life and were finally destroyed; while letters unsigned, or merely circulars, or illegible, were destroyed to the number of 1,188,693.

The Dead Letter Office record alone, then, gives food for reflection. How many changes does it not indicate, how many bereavements, how much carelessness and how much ignorance! The hoped for remittance "never came," though looked for day by day. The little gift for ornament and remembrance missed its way and was lost. The communion of friends, of families, of lovers, by the silent but speaking page, was not to be. The labored scrawl, of some poor emigrant, perhaps, writing of his far-off home, never told his story. The letter is well called dead, for it is the symbol of dead hopes and killed efforts of affection. And yet there is a cheerful view of this office which must not be omitted. So long as the world lasts there will be accidents and blundering. The Dead Letter Office does bury many victims of those evils, but it brings also many more to life. Let us be thankful, therefore, and while thinking of how much self-inflicted pain there is, even in this branch of human action, remember how much of it has been mitigated by one Government agency. The Dead Letter Department is the depository of many disappointments and griefs, but it has driven care and griefs from many thousands of human hearts.

The money-order system, new as it is, has expanded into a very large and important organization. It is very valuable not only to business men but to the people generally. The facilities for safe and speedy circulation of small sums reaches, in its influence, through all classes and grades of society, and constitutes a bond of social fellowship which, whether expressed or not, is not the less real. That 1,085 offices should already be in existence proves the popularity of the money order plan; and when we add that during the year 1,264,143 orders were issued, covering no less than $24,848,058, the magnitude of their operations becomes at once apparent. Something may be added of testimony to the care, industry and skill which the Post-office Department in its various branches requires, and evidently possesses. The Dead Letter and Money Order Departments are administered with a patience and efficiency which may be said to characterize all the rest.

Assaults upon Life Insurance.

It has happened this year that an unusual amount of critical attention has been bestowed upon the business of life insurance, both here and abroad. The failure of some English companies has led to a close examination of their methods of government, and the discussion about them has widened until it embraced the *personnel* and management of all companies of whatever grade. There is nothing to object to in this, when the motives of commentators are good, and where they have ventilated the subject with some knowledge of its extent and of the principles upon which the practice of life insurance is based. Publicity is, in fact, the chief safeguard of the system, both as respects the officers of companies and the interests of the insured. Unfortunately, however, much of the comment indulged in by some papers has been sinister in effect if not in intention, and the consequence is that in many cases the minds of policy holders have been unsettled, and some persons have been deterred from becoming insured.

Nothing can be more injurious than this ignorant and haphazard method of dealing with an institution of such immense social importance as life insurance. The interests involved are, in the first place, very large. The amount of outstanding policies in force in New-York alone is stated in the last Superintendent's report at $795,022,277, at the close of 1868, and that of other States was at the same period $741,050,872. The rapid growth of the business will be seen when it is further stated that, in 1859, the amounts were respectively $72,197,436 and $49,300,541. To tamper blindly with the public confidence in the solvency of companies involving sums like these is worse than rash. No subject requires such nice and careful discrimination. For ignorance to approach it is nothing less than criminal, and for willful and disingenuous detraction there is no strong enough term of reproach.

It cannot be too often stated that of all money economics life insurance is best understood by scientific men, and may be best understood by every person possessed of ordinary judgment and common sense. Tables tell us exactly how many persons a year out of a certain larger number will die; the fixed law of averages governing the rate of mortality among a population is as well ascertained as that death itself is the common lot of humanity. Upon this fact is based the value of the expectation of life in each individual case. The duration of aggregated life from all ages points unerringly to the duration on an average basis of every human creature. The annual sum necessary to provide for the settlement of policies as they fall in is, therefore, a mere straightforward calculation which every one can make for himself. And if, besides, the cost of management on the one hand, and the profits from the investment of premiums on the other, be taken into consideration, the whole theory of life insurance is presented. Whether particular companies exceed the due proportion of expenses, or invest their funds unwisely, or charge too low a premium, are matters easily traced, and where discovered are proper for discussion with a view of their being corrected.

Whatever else may be said of life insurance, it is certain to remain a chief provident resource for very large numbers of people. The blessings it has conferred upon millions otherwise left destitute are untold, but are well known to political economists, and by them appreciated. Moreover, these blessings will increase as popular knowledge increases. Especially at this time, when a large proportion of premiums will need renewal, should this be borne in mind. The insured may rest secure in these renewals. They may, and doubtless many of them are, more than ever pressed for money. But let them look upon their life policy as a sacred thing,—as the shield which will protect their loved ones should themselves be removed. This is no trivial duty, nor one that should be frustrated by reckless denunciations, which are generally impelled by ignorance or malice, or both.

Our City Poor and What We Do for Them.

With the setting in of Winter the public and private charities of the City once more attract, as they should, the attention of its public-spirited and philanthropic people. Few, however, of our citizens are probably aware that the institution we call the New-York City Almshouse has now come to comprise no less than twenty different institutions, established on Manhattan, Blackwell's Randall's, Hart's and Ward's Islands, and that the total annual public expenses on account of the poor of the City, independent of the large sums given by private benefaction, now reach nearly $700,000. These facts are borne out, however, by the report of the State Commissioners of Public Charities which shows, in addition, that last year 23,264 persons were supported in these institutions, and 133,660 received from them temporary relief.

It is admitted that the almshouses of the City and County of New-York are not only far more numerous, but much more complete and satisfactory than those of any other county. Among their best features is the one already alluded to, of minute classification, by which the aged, the young and the sick are provided for in different buildings and on systems specially suited to the inmates. One of the most interesting of these subdivisions at the present season is the "Bureau for Out-Door Poor," in Bond-street, to which all applications for relief, or for admittance to any of the institutions under the control of the Commissioners, are made. The districts into which the City is divided by this Bureau, are thoroughly canvassed by competing visiting agents, and the sum laid out in this way (including a special donation of $17,225 to the blind) amounted last year to $87,930. Connected in interest with this is the "Labor Bureau," (an institution, the existence of which is but comparatively little known to our citizens,) whose object is to transmit unemployed men and women to the interior and the West. Considering that, especially in Winter, in consequence of the weather, there is so much unskilled labor thrown out of employ, it is to be hoped that this Department of our City Charities may be raised to the position which it assuredly should occupy. Last year, there were relieved, with money and fuel, by the "Out-Door" charity, over 20,000 people.

Of Bellevue Hospital (whose annual expenditures of all sorts are about $100,000) we need not speak. It is enough to say that through its instrumentality our sick and injured poor obtain gratis, all the medical skill and all the profusion of remedy that the purses of the rich can command. The Out-Door Poor Hospital treats, on an average, nearly 5,000 persons, gratis, and prepares and dispenses nearly 15,000 prescriptions. The statistics of the Morgue, the Charity Hospital, the Smallpox Hospital, and the Fever Hospital, are often placed before our readers, showing their widespread usefulness.

It is remarkable that the Almshouse proper is entirely free from the idle vagabonds who tenant so largely similar institutions in the country. It is really a "Home for the Aged and Infirm," and were its influence not useful, as it is, in removing the stigma popularly affixed to the word "almshouse," which so often prevents the deserving from having recourse to its benefits, the title might appropriately be changed. The report already alluded to, declares with truth that "for cleanliness, good order and attention to diet, the institution is the best of its kind in the State, and admirably meets the ends for which it was designed." No admissions to it are granted, except to those who, from lasting infirmity, are unable to earn a livelihood; and even these inmates are employed in light work, as of tailoring, shoemaking, broom-making, &c., from which considerable revenue, according to the report of the Secretary of the Board is annually derived.

The Hospital for Incurables, the Blind Asylum, and the Lunatic Asylum are three other admirably managed civic charities. The latter, in its turn, has branches for the "harmless insane" and the "paralytic and epileptic"—the whole showing the system which prevails throughout this department.

The Children's Nurseries, the Children's Hospital and the Foundling Hospital, constitute still another division of our public institutions for the poor; the former, on Randall's Island, admit children under four years of age, who are returned when their parents or guardians claim them. If not claimed they are indentured to mechanics or tradesmen, or are sent West under direction of competent agents, and placed in the families of farmers. The children, meanwhile, are well taught. The expenditures of the Children's Hospital were, last year, $37,434. The Foundling Hospital is an institution which was prompted by the fact coming to the knowledge of the Commissioners, that the mortality among infants was nearly ninety per cent. This is about the only institution of which an unfavorable report is presented; but, we are told, "more favorable results are anticipated when the new buildings shall have been completed."

To this summary must be added the Idiot Asylum, Idiot School, Reformatory School, Inebriate Asylum and City Cemetery, which, we believe, completes our list in this class of our City charities. We have thus hastily sketched some outlines of a single work of charity, that of the alms institutions, in response to the natural inquiry made of late to the questions regarding "our poor, and what we are doing for them." We believe that, as a whole, these public institutions are well organized and well managed; and we may add that their success is to be ascribed primarily to their thorough organization and systematic management, their constant and rigid inspection by the Commissioners, and their wholesome rules and regulations. The Board is non-partisan, as, let us hope, it ever will be.

The news which was telegraphed to us from England yesterday we had already given to the public more than a fortnight ago. We are now told that Lord CLARENDON will soon reopen negotiations for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, but the information which we were enabled to give our readers is all that can be safely trusted. The Government here are prepared to resume the *Alabama* negotiations, provided they are carried on at Washington instead of London. The British Government was never likely to make any objection to this proposal. The sufferers by the depredations of LAIRD's cruiser, who have been waiting so long for compensation, are destined, we hope, to get their money before this time next year.

We sometimes fancy that Mexico is further off from us than Egypt, and in respect of the transmission of news it is really so. While we have been hearing every morning from Grand Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal, we have had long intervallums and "flashes of silence" respecting our own ex-Secretary of State, now traveling for health and recreation in a country "marching" so extensively with our own. For a fortnight or more that gentleman has faded away, so to speak, from the diurnal memory of men—as Dr. LIVINGSTONE so often does, though for longer periods—till at last comes an account of him, like the present one, which tells us that on the 27th of last month he was entertained by the Mexican President at a grand banquet where JUAREZ toasted President GRANT and Mr. SEWARD toasted JUAREZ. It was a splendid and significant reunion. But we ought to have known all about it a fortnight ago. Now that the telegraph lines are flying round the world, President JUAREZ should catch one to bring Mexico and Washington within talking distance.

Lieutenants WHEELER and LOCKWOOD, with their forty-six companions, who have been recently exploring the White Pine country of Nevada in a roundabout of 1,700 miles or so—to mark the topography of that rocky region and find a practicable route from the great Pacific Railway down to the head of navigation on the Colorado River—have found that territory not very favorable for agriculture, the climate being very equable and mild, and the snow of Winter never remaining over two days on the ground, though the mid-Summer is hot enough. The mines are its chief interests and attractions at present; but it has a great many others which will be improved in time. The contemplated road which is to open up that lofty and rugged "oberland" will probably run through the fertile and well watered valley of the Pahranagat, a rough sort of name, like everything else in Nevada, but one which will soon become as familiar in print as the Willamette or the Yosemite.

The London correspondent of a contemporary states that "one of the vacant English Garters will certainly be offered by Mr. GLADSTONE to Mr. DISRAELI." It is about the most improbable story that ever correspondent invented. Mr. GLADSTONE does not love his rival—we know of no particular reason why he should. He would never dream of conferring upon VIVIAN GREY, the greatest distinction a commoner can receive. The actual recipients of the Garters will be Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, that old diplomatist whom KINGLAKE sings praises to, and Lord DE GREY—President of the Council. The matter doesn't signify much, but we may as well have the truth about it.

The East, which once gave so much literary and even scientific instruction to the West, is now looking to Christendom for knowledge in its turn; and, while the sons of Hindoostance Princes and Prince HASSAN of Egypt sit at the school desks of Oxford and Cambridge, we in the farther West have our inquisitive and acquisitive Japanese boys to teach and edify. Our compositors, therefore, will have to look sharp after SEMATZUE MATAPOSIN, of Sadawowa, and MAHRNEOHKAH TAHKATRO, Princes both, and also their noble attendants, FERAHYAMAN TAGHRO and HAHEGOOTSH SONGEE, who are all four coming to school at Newark; and also take care of ISE SATARA and ZUN ZOW MATSMULLA, who are at present studying in the Naval Academy of Annapolis, in Maryland. These young foreigners are not boys, but youths full grown, and such as will be very apt to learn a great deal more in America than is taught in the classes at school.

Not very long ago the inhabitants of Gloucester, in Massachusetts, sent over some very friendly messages, and a view of their town painted in oil, to the Gloucester in England, from which their forefathers mostly came. The Mayor and Corporation of the original Gloucester were naturally much pleased with this compliment, and they had an address illuminated upon parchment, and a number of beautiful photographs of the cathedral city, made ready for presentation to their American cousins. The other day Captain PRICE, member of Parliament for Tewkesbury, and son of the gentleman who has represented Gloucester in Parliament for twenty years past, was requested to be the bearer of these presents. He was received with great hospitality and kindliness by the Selectmen and other inhabitants of the town, and at a public banquet to which they invited him he delivered the address and photographs. This pleasant interchange of courtesies may not be of national importance—it may not settle the *Alabama* question—but it will be remembered with gratification in the two Gloucesters, and soften the acerbity which "family" jars are apt to produce between nations allied in blood, no less than in the narrower limits of the domestic circle.

Our correspondent "M. N." has offered a suggestion in favor of Alaska which is not unworthy of consideration. He says that somewhat muggy and fog-infested peninsula owes its condition to its heavy forest covering, and argues that if this were removed the region would lose its mists in a great degree and become more suitable for agriculture and as a residence of men. In this connection may be mentioned the cases of England, Ireland and Scotland, which in soil and climate have been confessedly improved by the loss of their old forestry, which spoiled the cereal harvests of these countries. When its cloud-compelling woods shall be cleared away, Alaska will probably be found a very mild and comfortable place to live in—a fact, however, which will have more interest for our posterity than for ourselves.

The German-American Cable.

From the Times, (City Article,) Nov. 30.

The arrangement with respect to the German-American telegraph cable, referred to yesterday, is that the concession from the North German Confederation of all telegrams for America not otherwise expressly directed by the sender to be sent by some other route, as well as the right to carry German and English messages, will be effected by a German-English Company shortly to be formed. The concession has been purchased for this new Company, but not by the Anglo-American Company. The caution money (100,000 thalers) has been deposited, and the necessary contracts and arrangements are being made. A three-wire cable is to be laid from North Germany to Lowestoft, two conductors to be used for German-English messages, and the third exclusively for German-American messages. This third wire is to be connected with one of the Anglo-American wires from Telegraph-street to the United States, which is agreed to be appropriated, but not exclusively, for the transmission of German-American correspondence. The messages will be sent in the order of reception at the terminal and intermediate stations as required by the International Telegraph Convention. The Anglo-American and Newfoundland Companies are to give a rebate to the German Company on messages passing through the new cable and the Atlantic lines, but the chief source of revenue of the new company is expected to be the German-English traffic, which has increased enormously of late years. The act of Parliament passed last session specially excepted from the Postmaster-General's monopoly telegrams to and from foreign countries.

The Election in Texas—How it was Conducted.

From the Houston Telegraph, Dec. 4.

The election in this county, we confess candidly, has passed off as quietly as any election we have ever seen; in fact we are free to say more so, and we attribute this happy result to the forethought of General REYNOLDS in prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the immediate vicinity of the polls. We have seen no fight, and have heard of none that can be traced directly or remotely to the preference shown in the choice of voting for the selected candidate. For the past two days a bounteous barbecue was prepared for all who choose to avail themselves of the offer of good things to eat. This was a happy thought, and very ably managed throughout. We might be thought remiss in our remarks were we to omit to mention the very able, fair and honest discharge of his duties during the four day's trial through which we have passed, of Mr. Sheriff HALL, and we feel safe to say that to him our citizens are indebted in no small degree for order preserved. The total vote foots up 2,300.

Yale College—The Price of Tuition Raised.

From the New Haven Journal, Dec. 11.

We understand that the corporation of Yale College, at their last session, determined to raise the annual charge for tuition in the academical department to $90, after the present collegiate year. It is expected that this addition to the income of the College will enable the corporation to meet some pressing wants and make some of the advances in the means of education which are demanded, and without which the College cannot sustain its past reputation or its present high position. We have no doubt that such arrangements will be made that no needy and meritorious student will be allowed to suffer from this increased rate of tuition, which will be really no higher than in many of the leading preparatory schools.

Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

A ball will be given at Irving Hall on Thursday night next, for the benefit of the fund set aside by the Grand Army of the Republic for the relief of disabled soldiers, sailors and widows and orphans. This ball will be conducted under the auspices of Post Cameron, No. 79, an announcement which will satisfy all that the arrangements will be of the most complete and satisfactory nature. Large numbers of tickets have been sold, and all who choose to attend may be assured of having a good time. There is no more deserving charity in our midst than this, which seeks to keep from want and suffering those who fought gallantly in the late war. There are hundreds of them in this City in destitute circumstances, and the care of them is perhaps the noblest work done by the Grand Army of the Republic. Our citizens should aid them on every occasion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

The past week has been an unusually busy one at the opera houses. On Monday, the Strakosch Troupe opened the "Augmento," with the admirable company of the Academy, opposite the Academy, Grau's French troupe" was engaged to play in the "Augmento" for a week or two, but the work was so well placed upon the boards that the Strakosch company fell and cohered delightfully, and the production as a whole proved one of the first merit. It was also sung in English, with the exception of Mlle. Ilma de Murska, who sang in Italian, and in the third act Mme. Parepa-Rosa appeared. The Academy was crowded to the doors, and the season, "The Rose of Castile," by this company of the Grand Opera House, by this company with fortunate. Their season has not been a very brilliant one, and they have had some great rivals to contend with, but they have had some good stock. This week Mr. Richmond-Bernard, the well-known tenor, will be heard in "Martha," and Miss Kellogg will appear in "Faust." The Parepa-Rosa Troupe. Every performance of the Parepa-Rosa Troupe is a musical treat of the first order. Their performances are always enjoyable, and the public appetite seems to grow by what it feeds on. The Parepa-Rosa Troupe. Every performance of the Parepa-Rosa Troupe is a musical treat of the first order. Their performances are always enjoyable, and the public appetite seems to grow by what it feeds on. The Parepa-Rosa Troupe. Every performance of the Parepa-Rosa Troupe is a musical treat of the first order. Their performances are always enjoyable, and the public appetite seems to grow by what it feeds on.

DIED.

ADAMS—On Friday, Dec. 17, 1869, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Adams, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 East 17th-st., on Monday, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P.M.

ALLEN—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869, at his residence, No. 1 Washington-square, ELISHA, eldest son of the late Elisha Allen, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st., on Monday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A.M. Interment at Greenwood.

BARTLETT—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869, at the residence of his father, Rev. Edward V. Tandy, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Hillsdale, N.J.,

CURRENT NOTES.

STANTON PECKHAM, City Treasurer, of Newport, R. I., died on Friday morning.

The Legislature of Georgia will meet in regular session in January.

Eighteen families from Barbour County, Ala., are on their way to Texas.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* boasts of a subscriber who has taken it uninterruptedly for fifty-two years.

The recent fair in Baltimore, for the benefit of the Maryland State Inebriate Asylum, netted about $12,000.

The whites have a majority in twenty-nine counties in Mississippi, and General ALCORN carried all but two or three of them.

A boy in Worcester County, Mass., 16 years old, did a man's work, received a man's pay and died from over-exertion.

GUSTAVUS A. STOWELL died in Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon, and his wife died the next morning. He was 71 and she was 70 years old.

A British soldier who was gagged at the Wellington Barracks, in Halifax, on the night of the 6th inst., he being drunk, noisy and violent, was found dead the next morning.

The Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has prosecuted 114 aggravated cases. The amount of fines imposed therefor was $1,131.

A Democratic politician in New-Hampshire, who has just become connected with a newspaper, has commenced his career by writing a fourteen-column article.

One child was burned to death and another very severely injured while playing upon the cinder piles dumped from the rolling mills in Scranton, Penn., on Thursday.

Dr. WILLIAM B. SINCLAIR, formerly of the navy and now practicing in Baltimore, has been selected as resident Physician and Superintendent of the Maryland State Inebriate Asylum.

Members of the bar of Adams and neighboring counties in Pennsylvania are making an effort to prosecute the claims for damages sustained in those counties during the war.

The Yale Scientific School claims to stand at the head of schools of its class in the country. While Harvard has but 41 students in that department Yale has 141.

Richmond, Vt., has shipped during the past three months 92,750 pounds of butter and 432,550 pounds of cheese, and therein Richmond has done well.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* calls for the repeal of the tax on ladies' gold watches, expressing the opinion that it is a small thing for our great eagle to swoop down on such prey.

Cincinnati has a breach-of-promise case. A milliner promised to "make up" a bonnet, which cost $5, in ten days. She failed to keep her promise, and the customer has brought suit, estimating her damages at $10.

The President of the late Maryland Republican State Convention has announced the names of the State Central Committee, and they are to meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, 29th inst., for the purpose of organizing.

The Rochester *Express* mentions the disgraceful fact that some disreputable parties in that city bet on the chances of MESSNER's execution, and that a large amount of money changed hands on the receipt of the stay of execution.

WILLIAM B. PHILLIPS, late Postmaster at Cambridge, Dorchester, Md., has been found guilty of embezzling $3,454. The embezzlements took place at different times, continuing for over a year.

The body of a lady was stolen from the Catholic burying ground in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday night last. Search was made through the Medical College, but no trace of the missing body was found.

A young lady in Conder, Tioga County, who has been quite blind for sixteen years, an effect of a severe fever when she was 13 years old, was suddenly restored to sight a few evenings ago, greatly to her surprise and gratification and that of her friends.

A servant girl in San Francisco has recovered $100 in a suit against her employer for being compelled to wait upon nine persons, although she was told when engaged that there were but five persons in the family. There was too much "company" for her.

The Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at the request of the officers of the Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, have appointed a committee to investigate the charges of cruelty to animals transported over their road.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that within a few weeks lands along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the value of $1,500,000 have been sold to Northern capitalists, who intend to build at least three large iron furnaces.

During the election a Texas paper appealed to the negroes to "shake off the trammels with which an unholy League would bind" them; and in the same paragraph declared that "the object now is to prevent the burning disgrace of a negro clerk for the District Court."

Cleveland papers say that the statues of the "Middy" and the "Sailor Boy" are at last in position, and the Perry Monument is now complete, as originally designed. The two statues, which were designed and executed by WM. WALCUTT, are of Italian marble, three and a half feet high.

President WOOLSEY and the Fellows of Yale College have appointed a council of seven persons to see what can be done toward obtaining further aid for the Yale Scientific School. Governor JEWELL, ex-Governors HAWLEY and ENGLISH, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor WINCHESTER are members of the council.

A watchman in a mill at Perryville, Mass., has made friends with a large rat and his numerous family. At the midnight lunch hour the watchman gives a light rap on the wall, which brings out the rats to share his hospitality, and, after finishing their meal, the pets play around their benefactor "in the most sportive, trusting manner."

A man has been arrested in Detroit, Mich., for breaking a chair over his daughter's head. The daughter said that her father had been slightly eccentric in his actions of late; the father said he was merely endeavoring to control his daughter; and the Judge said that he was of the opinion that breaking a chair over the head of a girl of eighteen years was resorting to extreme measures.

The women of South Carolina are appealed to for contributions to the fund for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead in such words as these: "Let even our lisping little ones be brought to give their mite to its accomplishment; that thus impressed upon their minds, they may never forget to love and honor the memory of those who battled and fell in our cause. If a lost cause even, therefore the more holy."

The President's Message appears on the editorial page of the Vicksburg *Herald* with this preface: "Lieutenant-General ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of all these United States, has been engaged as editor of the *Herald* for this issue. Below appears his leader. Hoping it will satisfy the public, with some diffidence and distrust, he is commended to the patrons of the *Herald*." The *Herald* makes a sad mistake in giving its "editor's" title.

Skating Prospects at the City Ponds.

The increased temperature of Friday night and Saturday morning rendered the ice as soft as a new cheese and quite put a stop to all skating. On MACMILLAN's pond a few persons assembled during the afternoon, and made an attempt to glide over the frozen surface, but it was found that the ice had melted for nearly an inch in depth, and that skating was quite out of the question.

At the Central Park, the houses for the accommodation of skaters, and the lamps for illuminating the lakes at night, have been placed in position. Yesterday the lakes were covered with a tolerably solid coat of ice, but it will require twenty-four hours of hard frost to render them safe for the crowds that usually assemble on them.

At the Rink in Sixty-third-street, preparations will be made soon for the Winter, but there need probably be no hurry about it, as it is not likely that we shall have much hard weather before the end of the year. [illegible] wise people predict [illegible] an open Winter, but as wise people are often wrong, it is quite possible they may be so in this instance.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The arrangements for the first of a series of full-dress promenade concerts to be given by the Seventh Regiment are now complete, and the Music Committee announce that the concert will take place on Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music, when the band will number 100 performers. The tickets are limited to 1,200, each admitting a lady and gentleman, with 300 extra ladies' tickets. It is anticipated that nearly all of the tickets will be taken up in the regiment. This concert cannot fail to be a grand success, so liberal have been the preparations for the event, and the Committee of Arrangements have issued one of the handsomest tickets we have ever seen. An auction sale was held last evening at the armory for the disposal of private boxes. Members of the regiment are requested to appear at the concert in full uniform—veteran members to wear the badge of the Association—and citizens will attend in full dress.

On Thursday last, Captain Charles W. Squier, late of the Fifth Excelsior Brigade, died at the New-York Hospital in consequence of injuries accidentally sustained a few days before. Captain Squier was engineer officer on General Sickles' staff, and distinguished himself at the battle of Williamsburg, in 1862, by discharging two of Webber's abandoned guns in the very teeth of the enemy's advance. He was, at the time of his death, Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway, and rode on the cow-catcher of a locomotive during the recent strike in order to inspect the road. While approaching Passaic Station Captain Squier noticed a switch misplaced, rashly leaped from the engine and attempted to repair the error, being run over by the train and had both feet terribly mangled. The officers of the Excelsior Brigade held a meeting on Thursday at the office of General Graham, and adopted a series of resolutions tendering their sympathy to the bereaved family and resolving to attend his funeral and cherish his memory as a soldier of marked courage and ability, and one who faithfully discharged his whole duty. Captain Squier served at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, Chancellorsville, and as engineer on the staff of General Berrey, Second Division of the Third Army Corps.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Eighth Regiment are ordered to assemble in full fatigue, for instruction and drill, at the armory, on the evenings of Dec. 17 and 20, and Jan. 6, 14, 17 and 25. Roll will be called at 7:45 P. M., prompt.

Captain Abner Mellen, Jr., Adjutant-General of the Third Brigade, held a reception at his residence, No. 115 East Twenty-third-street, on Wednesday night. It was attended by a most select party of ladies and gentlemen.

The following officers in the First Division have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief during the fortnight ending Dec. 4: First Brigade Cavalry—John D. Lyon, Quartermaster. Fifth Brigade—John L. Burleigh, Captain and Aide-de-Camp; William H. Thompson, Engineer. Second Cavalry—John Sheridan, Second Lieutenant. Seventh Infantry—Edward G. Arthur, Captain; James H. Lounsberry, First Lieutenant; Milton B. Sweet, Second Lieutenant; Gulian V. Quillard, First Lieutenant; Edward J. Steel, Second Lieutenant. Eighth Infantry—Edward Baker, Captain; Lewis A. Myers, First Lieutenant; Alexander L. Whitelaw, Second Lieutenant; William Rose, Second Lieutenant; Frank A. Butler, Second Lieutenant; N. Gano Dunn, Lieutenant-Colonel. Ninth Infantry—Robert P. Courtney, Captain; J. Alfred Theriott, First Lieutenant; Edward G. Bowlend, Second Lieutenant. Twelfth Infantry—Richard A. Riker, Quartermaster; John B. Morse, Commissary. Twenty-second Infantry—Edward A. Taylor, Second Lieutenant. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Henry Huck, Captain; Anthony Lambrecht, Second Lieutenant. Seventy-first Infantry—Samuel W. Osgood, Captain; Samuel B. Jackson, First Lieutenant; Thomas W. Love, Second Lieutenant. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Gottfield Reichert, Second Lieutenant; John Kozlowski, Captain.

The following resignations of officers in the First Division have been accepted by the Governor: First Cavalry—Frederick Berringer, First Lieutenant; Francis Reiss, Captain. Washington Grey Cavalry—William Gray, First Lieutenant. Fifth Infantry—Marcus Martens, First Lieutenant. Sixth Infantry—Adam Eilenweid First Lieutenant; Anton Wilzbach, First Lieutenant. Fifty-fifth Infantry—William W. Strew, Surgeon; Frederick Zimmer, Captain; John H. Rapp, Jr., Second Lieutenant; Ritter C. Hadley, First Lieutenant. Ninety-sixth Infantry—George Kreischer, Quartermaster; Joseph Koch, Second Lieutenant.

The officers and members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, gave a musical and dramatic entertainment on Friday evening at their new armory in Thirty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue. The enterprise was a successful one, the room containing an audience of over 1,200 person. The programme presented by the Committee was both varied and excellent, comprising the performances of the Alleghanian vocalists and bell-ringers, pianoforte interpretations by Harry Sanderson, recitations by Mr. Wm. H. Pope, and a farce by an amateur company. Miss Hiffert proved too hoarse for singing, which was to be regretted, as she is a fine vocalist. The Alleghanians, however, succeeded in winning several *encores*, as did also Messrs. Sanderson and Pope. The recitations of the latter gentleman fully sustained his reputation, and the audience was thrilled by the dramatic rendition of the "Dying Soldier," "Barbara Freitche" and "Sheridan's Ride." The amateurs were also successful, the blunders being confined exclusively to the title of their farce. This idea of Company G is a very good one.

Regimental Courts Martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the several regiments in the First Brigade are ordered to convene at the respective armories, on Monday, the 10th of January next, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the Courts—For the Second Infantry, Major John O'Shaugnessy, commanding; for the Twelfth, Captain Charles I. McGowan; for the Seventy-first, Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Wolcott.

The Washington Grey Cavalry again court public notice by the announcement that it is proposed to abandon the cavalry arm, and organize as a howitzer battery, using the guns that they manœuvred with in the Sepoy war on Staten Island. We hope this rumor will prove true, for it is about time the Greys did something to redeem their credit, lost to a great extent by the spasmodic efforts of its officers to raise the command into a battalion. A howitzer battery is needed, and the Greys are peculiarly fitted for that purpose.

The State Examining Board will hold its next meeting at Albany on Friday next for the examination of officers from the northern part of the State.

The First Division Court Martial ordered for the trial of General, staff and field officers for absences from drill, parades, &c., during the past year, will resume its sittings on Tuesday next.

General Butler's new plan of paying pensions to heirs of deceased soldiers is not yet fully understood, but its general principle seems to be that of employing the Post Office system as a means for distributing the regular payments. If the bill is drawn with sufficient care to meet this purpose, it would seem to be an admirable arrangement, both for the Government and the pensioners.

An election was held on Wednesday last in the Thirteenth Regiment, when Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick A. Mason and Major Philip H. Briggs were each advanced a step by an unanimous vote. Captain E. S. Daniels, of Company G, was also informally elected Major by a two-third vote.

The resignation of Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, of the Third Brigade, has been withdrawn by him, in accordance with the wishes of the officers of that command, and the Adjutant-General, who returned the resignation with the following indorsement:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1869.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, commanding Third Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., who has acceded to my request that he should withdraw the same.

(Signed) FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

In announcing his reconsideration, General Varian states that while acceding to the request of the Adjutant-General, for reasons given by him, he has not been unmindful of the many requests from the regiments of the brigade, that he should remain with them for a time longer. He is under obligations to the officers and members of the brigade for the many expressions of confidence and esteem tendered him since his resignation was forwarded.

Captain Hallenbeck, of Company C, Fifty-sixth Regiment, offers six silver medals to those members who shall, at the expiration of six months, or at the end of the drill season, exhibit the best attendance at drills during that time.

A Regimental Court Martial is appointed to convene at the armory of the Eighth Regiment, Jan. 4, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieutenant-Colonel N. Gano Dunn is detailed as President, and Adjutant J. R. Hills as clerk.

The Second Brigade Court Martial for the trial of delinquent officers will hold an adjourned sitting on the 16th inst. at the Fifth Regiment armory.

The annual promenade concert of the Forty-seventh Regiment, will be held at the regimental armory, Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 15th inst.

Colonel Scott, of the Eighth Regiment, announces that the regimental staff appointed by his predecessor will be retained. Sergeant-Major Josephus R. Hills has been appointed Adjutant, vice Dunn, promoted. The following is the new non-commissioned staff: Max Jacoby, Company K, Sergeant-Major; Andrew Dunning, Company B, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Henry Lewenberg, Company K, Commissary-Sergeant; Geo. Wentworth, Company A, Hospital Steward; Theodore Van Raden, Company E, Standard-bearer; John H. Scott, Company F, Standard-bearer; David S. Jasper, Company H, right general guide; Henry J. Ripple, Company A, left general guide.

THE JOHNSON BOND CASE.

Justice Dowling Reconsiders His Decision—Mr. Chesley Released—Interesting Developments.

The case of BARTON M. JOHNSON, accused of complicity in the larceny of a quantity of United States bonds from the office of the Berkshire Insurance Company at Poughkeepsie, was yesterday advanced a stage by some interesting developments.

It will be remembered that on Friday afternoon Mr. WM. H. CHESLEY, a broker, doing business at No. 68 Broadway, was rather hastily and, as the sequel proved, improperly held by Justice DOWLING for examination on the charge of selling $15,000 worth of the stolen bonds to Mr. WM. COIT, another broker, at No. 4 Pine-street, despite the fact that CHESLEY had volunteered the statement that he had received the bonds from JOHNSON, already under arrest. The Magistrate was in a hurry at the time he ordered the complaint to be taken, hence his inadvertence.

Mr. CHESLEY was kept in confinement at Police Headquarters, instead of the Tombs, as is the frequent though bad practice of the detectives, and both he and JOHNSON were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday morning, to answer the charges preferred against them.

Mr. COIT exhibited a letter from CHESLEY, which showed that the latter had opened negotiations for the purpose of procuring a loan of $12,000 on the $15,000 worth of bonds alleged to have been stolen. Mr. COIT had advanced the sum of $2,000 in cash, and gave a check for $10,000, payment of which he had subsequently stopped. Mr. CHESLEY here bound up in the character of a witness, and made affidavit to the effect that the United States bond exhibited in Court, and numbered 873, letter B, and which he gave to WM. COIT, had been received from JOHNSON. Mr. CHESLEY stated that he desired to acquit Mr. COIT of any willful participation in his arrest, and offered to hold himself responsible for the $2,000 already advanced, so that Mr. COIT should not be at any loss in the matter. This ended the case so far as Mr. CHESLEY was concerned, and he was graciously permitted to depart by the Magistrate.

JOHNSON then made an affidavit, in which he stated that he had received the stolen bonds from one JEROME BRADLEY, who is understood to be a character well known to the Police, and it will probably be necessary to secure his attendance in Court. The entire case is a complicated one, and the detectives seem to be quite as much in the muddle as the others interested in the case. An examination will be held to-morrow before Justice HOGAN.

IS HE A LUNATIC?

The Winter Case again before the Courts—Naughty Declarations Concerning a Supreme Court Judge.

WILLIAM WINTER is a young man possessing in his own right an income of about $13,000 per annum. He is by some considered insane, and by others, and those who know him best, as only a half idiot. It appears that he is defective in mental capacity, and that this misfortune has continued from childhood. He inherited a large amount of property, and hence the litigation which has been going on in some of the Courts for a long time. Yesterday the case came before Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, on a motion made for the appointment of one Dr. HARTLEY as a Committee to take charge of the estate of the alleged lunatic in the place of D. C. BIRDSALL, Esq., resigned. After the papers had been submitted, Judge BARNARD stated that he had in his possession the affidavits of two persons, and from them he would read a short extract.

[The portions of the affidavits read by Judge BARNARD were to the effect that Dr. HARTLEY in a conversation on Friday evening last, said, among other things, that he (Judge BARNARD) was a great scoundrel, at the same time using two very profane adjectives before the word "scoundrel." Also that he (HARTLEY) knew the Judge would not appoint him, because he (Judge BARNARD) "was too much of a scoundrel."]

Judge BARNARD said that under these circumstances he did not think he would appoint Dr. HARTLEY to the responsible position of the charge of this estate.

The counsel for Mr. HARTLEY insisted that it was not his client, but a Mr. LIVINGSTON, one of the affiants, who had used this very profane and vulgar language in regard to a Supreme Court Judge of this City. Mr. LIVINGSTON, he said, had been concerned in drawing up the papers.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said yes, he had been so engaged, but it was for the reason that he felt that the schemes of certain persons ought to be unmasked and their corruption laid bare before the world.

Judge BARNARD said it would be difficult to persuade him that two young men made up this story out of whole cloth.

Mr. D. C. BIRDSALL asserted that his resignation was tendered without any reference to, and wholly independent of, the dispute then being carried on between the parties.

Judge BARNARD accepted Mr. BIRDSALL's resignation, but reserved the appointment of a receiver and the further hearing of the case until Monday morning next.

The Crinoline Council Again—An Unimportant Session.

At Packard's building, yesterday, the *organists* held, as usual, their weekly meeting, the dancing bipeds being done by two or three reporters, (male,) who, after a few cursory glances into the tabooed precincts, were whisked out, *sans ceremonie*.

Mrs. CHARLES PIERCE, of Boston, was present, and inaugurated business by demanding the reading of the minutes of the previous Saturday. She announced that on the coming Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Woman's Parliament would hold its first formal meeting in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The objects of the present association are the sanitary, moral, social and educational interests of the women and children of New-York. So Mrs. PIERCE read from the schedule before her.

In scientific education, it was suggested, it would be found indispensable to appeal to scientific men for their coöperation. Mathematical and kindred sciences demanded it imperatively, while there were branches of art education, such as music, for instance, that women could better teach than men.

Sundry questions arose, of unimportant character, however, further than in their relation to the incipient Parliament. These the feminine scribes were requested not to report in detail, whereupon some retired, vanquished, from the scene, while others remained to adjourn with the honorable body at about 3 o'clock.

Board of City Canvassers.

The Board met again yesterday at 11 A. M., Mr. HARDY in the chair.

Protests were received from JOHN A. STEMMLER, candidate for the office of Civil Justice in the Seventh District, alleging that gross frauds have been perpetrated in the Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward, and asking that the returns from that district be thrown out; also, from FLORENCE SCANNELL, candidate for the office of Alderman in the Sixteenth District, alleging that frauds were perpetrated in the making up of the returns of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Nineteenth Election Districts, and asking that the same be thrown out; also, from JOHN REILLY, candidate for the office of Assistant Alderman in the Sixteenth District, alleging that frauds were perpetrated in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Election Districts, and asking that the same be thrown out.

The protests were referred to the Committee on Protests.

The Board then took up and canvassed the returns from the Seventh Aldermanic District, after which they adjourned to 10 A. M. on Monday next.

The Charter Election—Tammany Wants to Try it Over Again.

Some of the obscure followers of Tammany are so mortified to think that a few of the Ring nominations were defeated, that they are crying lustily for a new election. They appear to think that if SWEENEY or TWEED should only see fit to order a new election it would have to be held, and they promise themselves to organize repeaters enough next time to make a clean sweep of all the offices. There is no doubt that if the Ring were of a mind to order a new election they could find some of their subservient judges who would declare it to be legal, but they are not likely to take such a step at this time, fearing, doubtless, that they might come off in the next contest worse than they did before. They will, however, do their best to count out the few anti-Tammany candidates that were elected, and among them they are especially anxious to dispose of Police Justice LEDWITH. He is keeping a close watch on them, however, and they will find it a difficult task to carry out their designs. His majority as returned by the local canvassers is about 900, which Mr. LEDWITH claims is more than 2,000 less than the actual majority; but it is still too large to make it an easy matter for the Board of Aldermen to nullify it by their official count.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 11.

By Judge Loew.

McDonough *vs.* McDonough; motion granted; defendant to have twenty days to make a case; exhibits to be deposited with the referee within five days after service of a copy of this order, with leave to defendant to copy the same.

Kahn *vs.* Keller; motion denied without costs; case to be referred, in accordance with agreement of counsel.

Tufts *vs.* Samuel; motion denied without costs.

O'Gorman *vs.* Kamak; motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew.

Richardson *vs.* Hershel; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

McGuire *vs.* Bardash; motion granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

REDUCTION OF BAIL.

In the case of James McMahon, who has been held under $3,000 bail for trial on the charge of swindling a soldier out of $100 extra bounty money, and who has been confined in Ludlow-street Jail since July last, the bail was reduced to $500.

SENTENCES.

Vincent de Lorenso and David H. Eckhardt, who pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing counterfeit money, were each sentenced to three years' hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $1. E. W. Field, who pleaded guilty to a similar charge, was brought up for sentence, when it appearing that he had pleaded under some misapprehension, he was allowed to withdraw his former plea and plead not guilty. He was remanded for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 10.

Before Judge McCunn.

REPEATERS—HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of the Petition of John Carroll to be released on Habeas Corpus.—Mr. Yard, as counsel, made application before Judge MCCUNN to have an order discharging John Carroll, who was held on a charge of voting illegally on election day.

Mr. Yard stated to the Court that Carroll was arrested for voting illegally as a repeater; that in violation of the law, he was not only detained until the close of the polls, but has been detained ever since, notwithstanding no person appeared to prosecute him before the Magistrate, or elsewhere.

Judge McCunn—Does any person appear to prosecute him now?

Mr. Yard—No, Sir.

Judge McCunn—Then I shall order his discharge. When a man comes before me, and the evidence is clear that he has been guilty of voting illegally, either without a right to vote, or by voting more than once, I shall certainly punish him severely; but it is a well-known practice with some of the Police Captains in the different Precincts to cause the arrest of numbers of men on election day on charges of this character, and under authority of the existing law, detain them in the Station House until after the close of the polls, so that they may be prevented from voting at all or inducing others to vote. This has been done with voters of both parties.

Mr. Blunt, Assistant District-Attorney, then stated to the Court that there was still another commitment against the prisoner, he having been indicted for breaking into a house, and having forfeited his bail.

Judge McCunn—How much is the bail.

Mr. Blunt—Five hundred dollars.

Judge McCunn—I shall in that case direct that the prisoner renew bail in the same amount or stand committed in default thereof.

The prisoner was retained in custody until he should furnish the required bond.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

During the week ending Dec. 11 the wills of the following-named deceased persons have been admitted to probate:

Ezra Buckman, William Everdell, Jas. W. Bell, Albert Vernon, William H. Winters, John Sheridan, Samuel A. Cunningham, Andrew Storms, Elizabeth A. Beach, Paul Spofford, Thomas Andrews, Eliza S. Spencer.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons:

Charlotte Stoppelbein, John Battman, Stephen O'Toole, Bridget Levy, Sarah Douglass, Mary E. Hirley, John Snowden, Margaret Moore, Francis Fallon, Robert J. Moore, Mary Duffy, Rachel Wenneck, George Wenneck, Euphemia Wetmore, Robert Armstrong, Janet Anderson, John Swaine, Augustus Glatt, Emanuel Francis, Josiah M. Smith, Margaretta Laubensderfer, Eliphalet Bootman, Sarah Carleton, Henry S. Decker, James Duffy, Charles Damian, Isaac N. Secor.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were forty cases on the calendar in this Court yesterday, vecy few of which contained any features of special interest.

Albert Freze was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months for having assaulted a boy, Alexander D. Chichy, for the purpose of stealing a package of checks in his possession.

John L. Carson was convicted of stealing a gas jet valued at $25, and was remanded for sentence.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following named persons were proved in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Mary A. Churchman, $10,000; Daniel H. Morgan, $5,000; Wm. Hughes, $12,000; Milton Hall, Jr., $50,000; Eliza Miller, $12,000; David Brown, $15,000; Mary T. Murphy, $2,000; Catharine H. Mathews, $7,000; Moritz A Gescheedt, $10,000, and G. Brand, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Mary Adam White, Mary Kelley, Michael Osborne, N. P. Irving, Bridget Halt and Gerard Brand, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship in the estate of Anna Brand were granted to John G. Gross, of Brooklyn.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE MEAD DIVORCE CASE.

Annie M. Mead vs. *Spencer S. Mead.*—Robert Roberts, Esq., of counsel for defendant in this suit, appeared before Judge THOMPSON in the City Court yesterday, and made application to have the default opened for the purpose of having a new trial. The case, it will be remembered, came up for trial about two weeks ago, and having been placed on the jury calendar and not called during the first three weeks of the November Term, D. P. Barnard, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff, moved to have it placed on the Equity calendar, which was done, and the case came up for trial, when the defence alleged that they were not ready to proceed. On this ground, therefore, an application has been made for a new trial, so that the defendant may be put on the stand to give his version of the unpleasantness, which resulted in a separation between himself and wife.

The motion was granted by Judge THOMPSON on defendant paying $150 alimony, together with the costs of the suit, and to continue paying $10 a week alimony until the case shall be decided.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 11, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 '62 C.	115¼
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R, '64	113⅛
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n.	116⅛
20,000	do	116¼
500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	113
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	116⅜
150,000	do	116¼
160,000	do b3	116¼
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	49¾
5,000	do	50
2,000	do	50¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	43¼
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s	43
36,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	29½
12,000	do	29⅜
25,000	do	29¾
28,000	Mo. St. 6s	90
2,000	do	90¼
10,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	90
18,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	60
10,000	Ala. St. 5s	61½
12,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds.	98⅛
1,500	North C. S. n	69½
4,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	94
5,000	Chi. & N. W. con. conv. bs.	87½
9,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M. Bonds	97
20,000	N. J. Cen. n. bs.	98
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	101½
12,000	do	102
7,000	M. & St. P. 1st	92
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	68
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d	80½
2,000	do	81
16	Shoe & Leath'r Bk	142
10	Continental Bk.	102
40	Bank Commerce	143
200	West. U. Tel.	34⅞
800	do...bet. call	35
600	Quick. M. Co. b10	18
300	do	18¼
100	do	18¼
125	Del. & H. Can. b.c	120
100	Mariposa Mining	7¼

100	Mariposa Pf.	16
100	do...bet. call	16¼
210	Pacific Mail	53
200	do	52⅞
500	do	52¾
150	Adams Ex.	60¼
100	do	60½
100	do	60¾
310	do	61
100	do	61¼
300	do	61½
200	do	61⅜
400	do...bet. call	62
100	Wells-Fargo b30	18
100	do	17¼
175	Am. M. U. Ex.	41
25	do	40½
100	do	41¼
20000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Certificates	84
5000	do	84¼
20000	do	84¼
20	Erie	26¼
20	Erie Pf.	46
200	Reading b5	101
600	do	101
100	Lake S. & M. S.	87¼
100	do b3	87¼
200	Chi. & N. W.	73¼
400	do	73
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84¾
1100	Chi. & R. I.	107¼
500	do b60	108
100	Mil. & St. P.	74¼
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf b60	87¼
100	do	86⅜
171	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	89
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	57
100	Ohio & Miss.	26¼
200	N. J. Cen.	94
100	do b10	94
100	do	93¾
100	do b30	94¼
100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	144
100	Bos., H. & E.	9⅞
30	Han. & St. J. Pf.	109
100	Col. C. & Ind. C. R. bet. call	22½
63	Del., L. & W. R.	107¼
42	do...bet. call	107¼
100	do	107

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. c	120¼
5,000	do	120⅛
2,000	do	120⅛
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115¼
500	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	113⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅜
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	116⅛
70,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116⅛
28,000	do s3	116¼
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116⅛
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅛
25,000	do	110⅛
37,000	do b3	111

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

15,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	43⅛
25,000	do	43⅛
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s n.	30¼
25,000	do	30⅛
14,000	Missouri 6s	90⅛
6,000	La. 6s b. c.	70
1,000	Ala. 8s	98
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds	76
5,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	93¼
30,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo.	92¼
100	W. U. Tel.	34⅛
100	Quick. M. bet. c.	17⅞
100	do	18
100	Pac. Mail	52⅛
700	do bet. call	52
200	do	52⅛
200	Adams Ex.	63
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	17⅞
10	U. S. Ex.	51
400	do	51⅛
25	A. M. U. Ex. b.c	42
200	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	91⅛
50	do	92
10000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer.	83¾
500	Erie	26⅛
1500	Reading	101¼
500	do b10	101¼
10	Mich. Cen.	123
200	La. Sh. & M. S.	87⅛
100	Chic. & N. W.	72¾
300	do...bet. call	73
50	Chi. & R. I.	106¾
100	do	107
500	do	107⅛
100	do b30	107⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	74⅛
26	Del. Lac. & W. R.	107⅛
200	N. J. Cen.	94
100	do	94⅛
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	89¼
80	do	89⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	26
137	Mer. & Ex. ex d.	85¼
40	do	86¼
200	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf	109

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Canton Co.	50⅛
100	Quick. M. Co.	18⅛
100	Pacific Mail b3	52⅞
500	Reading	100⅞
1600	do b10	100⅞
100	C. & N. W. R.	72⅞
100	Fort Wayne	88⅛
100	Cl'ton & N'ark R. c	25⅛
100	do b3	26
100	W. U. Tel.	34⅛
100	Erie b3	26⅞
100	do b5	27
100	do	27
100	Ohio & Miss.	26⅛
100	Home Pet.	7⅛
500	Central Pet. s60	.75
1000	U. Pet. Fm.	.29
500	Rynd Farm b30	.50

SATURDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

There was a steady market for Gold at 123⅛@123¼ ₱ cent., a slight fraction below the closing rate of Friday night. After a large business in the Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's steamers at 108⅜@108½ on London, there was some inclination to advance the terms to 108½@108⅝ ₱ cent., but as usual after the closing of the mail there was not much actual business. The Banks appear to have lost $917,177 on their Gold average for the week, which is unexpected after the sales of Gold from the Treasury. They gain $895,155 in Greenbacks. The general line of Deposits is down $510,342, and the Loans are lower by $506,041. The Treasury received during the week $1,668,008 for Customs, and paid out $678,212 for Gold Interest. The Money market closed very steady at 7 ₱ cent. on call, and 8@10 ₱ cent. on prime short paper. The general appearance of the market is one of ease for the closing weeks of the year.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm. The 5-20s of 1867, and the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, were most in favor among the 6 ₱ cents, and the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s had a further advance to 111 ₱ cent. In the Southern State Bonds the dealings in Tennessees were 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday, and in North Carolinas 1 ₱ cent. higher. The New-York and Western Railways and Philadelphia and Reading were generally firm. Reading sold up to 101½, and New-York Central to 92, and the Scrip to 84½ ₱ cent. In New-Jersey Central there was a recovery to 94 ₱ cent. The Northwests were steady; the St. Pauls firm, and Lake Shore and Rock Island well supported. The Miscellaneous list of Shares is attracting more attention. The Expresses are on the advance, and business is increasing in Western Union Telegraph, Quicksilver and Pacific Mail.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅞	111
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¼	116⅜
American Gold Coin	123⅜	123⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	42	43¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	29	30
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅝	91⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	83⅞	84
Reading Railroad	100⅞	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107
Northwestern Common	73	73¼
Northwestern Preferred	85	84⅞
Pacific Mail Company	52⅝	53¼
St. Paul Preferred	86¾	86⅜
St. Paul Common	74⅝	74½
Lake Shore	87¼	87⅜
Erie	26⅜	26¼
Ohio and Mississippi	26¼	26½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ c. reg., n., 1881	116½	5-20 coup., 1867	116⅜
6 ₱ c. coup., 1881	120⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	116½
5-20 coup., 1862	115½	10-40 registered	109
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅛	10-40 coupon	111
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅜	6's currency	109⅛
5-20 coup. n., i., 1865	116⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex. coup.	50	Alabama 5s	61½
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	43¼	Alabama 8s	98
Virginia 6s, ex. coup.	49	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	103
Virginia 6s, n. b.	52¾	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
Georgia 6s	82½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
Georgia 7s, n. b.	94	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	99¾
North Carolina 6s	43¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	100¼
North Carolina 6s, n. b.	29¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	101
South Carolina 6s, n. b.	69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	101
Missouri 6s	90¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	101
Missouri 6s, H. & St. J.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	101
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	101¼
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	99
Rhode Island 6s	94		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	88	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	80	Chic. & R. I. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	73	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	88¼	Morris & Essex 1st	96½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	93
Harlem 1st	97	N. J. Cent. New Bds.	97½
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	91
Mich. So. 7 ₱ cent. 2d	88	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91¼	Chic. & Alt. 1st	100
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70	115	Chic. & Miss. Con.	80
Alt. & T. H. 1st	92½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	79	Pen. R. R. Bonds	87
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	80
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	102
Con. 7 ₱ ct. Conv.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	89¼
Con. 7 ₱ ct. 1st	90½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅜
H. & St. Jo. Land Gt.	104½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Lack. & W. Bonds	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
Del., L. & W. 1st	98	Chic. & G. E. 1st	75
Del., L. & W. 2d	92½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	75¼
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	87	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	68
Tol. & W. 2d, Ext.	80½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	74	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78
T., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	81	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133½	Chatham	165
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	118
Mechanics'	140	Hanover	106
Union	120	Irving	115
America	144	Nassau	103
City	210	Shoe and Leather	140
Phenix	109½	Continental	101¼
Tradesmen's	152	St. Nicholas	114
Fulton	160	Commonwealth	112
National	112	Impor. & Traders'	139
Merchants' Exchange	120	Park	162
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	109
State of New-York	106	Fourth National	104
Commerce	122	Ninth National	113
Ocean	76	Tenth National	85

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$91,478,547 94
Gold receipts	490,051 77
Gold payments	1,992,576 84
Gold balance	78,643,218 71
Currency receipts	1,748,334 49
Currency payments	543,462 96
Currency balance	9,943,274 61
General balance	91,442,462 17
Customs	279,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	719,000 00

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 11, 1869:

Dec. 7.	Schooner J. M. Morales, Maracaibo—American gold	$45,000
Dec. 9.	Steamship Weser, Bremen—Foreign silver	1,200
Dec. 9.	Steamship Weser, London—Silver bars	61,419
	Mexican dollars	25,000
Dec. 9.	Steamship Eagle, Havana—American silver	2,000
Dec. 11.	Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool—Silver bars	17,700
	British gold	9,680
Dec. 11.	Bark George Kingman, Zanzibar—American gold	127,000
Dec. 11.	Steamship Pereire, Havre—Silver bars	57,500
	Gold bars	33,000
	Foreign coin	900
Total		$380,399

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	98⅞	99
Camden and Amboy	119¼	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	53⅛	53¼
Reading	101	101¼
Lehigh Valley	53½	53¾
Catawissa Preferred	35¼	35⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	29	29½
Northern Central	43	
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¼	95¾

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks (No. 20 Union-place) has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and 5 ₱ cent. on larger sums. It has also, for the fifth time in five years, made another equitable *extra* dividend on sums up to $1,000—viz.: 3 ₱ cent. on money on deposit for three years, 2 ₱ cent. on sums on deposit for two years, and 1 ₱ cent. on sums on deposit for one year. This gives to depositors of three years an interest of 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and even more if compounded.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending Dec. 10, 1869, was $3,839,963.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,041,720; amount marketed, $93,655.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for the month of October, 1868 and 1869, were as follows:

October, 1868	$57,121 90
October, 1869	91,649 25
Increase	$34,527 35

The earnings of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad for the years ending Aug. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$193,981 28	$185,283 68
From freight	230,481 70	245,775 32
From express	19,011 36	12,488 48
From mail service	9,400 00	9,400 00
From rents	312 00	295 00
From use of engines and cars		3,735 62
Total	$453,186 34	$456,678 10
Expenses, viz:		
Running road	$74,087 34	$75,474 28
Maintenance of way	86,438 77	74,638 84
Maintenance of bridges	34,591 47	11,740 78
Repairs of engines and cars	70,053 17	59,061 80
General expenses	70,095 50	64,535 59
Total	$335,266 25	$285,451 29
Net earnings	$117,920 09	$171,526 81
Interest and taxes	108,946 28	106,633 72
Balance	$8,973 81	$64,893 09

The receipts from all sources during the year were $467,771 33; and the expenditure, $425,494 37 showing an excess of receipts of $42,277 06. The expenditures embrace:

Transportation expenses, as above	$285,451 29
Interest paid	93,035 03
Internal revenue tax	5,188 12
State, county and city taxes	8,410 57
Redemption of twenty-seven bonds for sinking fund	22,766 00
Construction and equipment	10,643 36
Total	$425,494 37

General Balance Sheet, Aug. 31, 1869.

Construction of road		$2,410,284 33
Equipment		361,413 81
Real estate not necessary for use		6,888 70
District Fair Ground stock		1,000 00
Fuel on hand		9,406 60
Shop supplies		18,615 75
Cash	$40,946 22	
Due from agents	16,750 42	
Open accounts	9,767 42—	$67,464 06
Total		$2,875,073 25
Capital stock paid in		$998,971 13
Fractional scrip		8,642 18
Unclaimed stock dividend, 1856		36,417 16
Preferred stock		100,000 00
Seven per cent. bonds, main line	$1,090,000 00	
Less redeemed by sinking fund	27,000 00—	$1,063,000 00
Seven per cent. bonds, Rockville Extension		150,000 00
Due other lines	$10,793 55	
Other liabilities	38,018 84—	48,812 39
Income account:		
Earnings expended for construction	$414,667 67	
Balance of account	54,562 72—	469,230 39
Total		$2,875,073 25

President and Superintendent—JNO. INGLE, Jr. Directors—Jno. Ingle, Jr., Samuel Orr, J. S. Hopkins, W. Baker, L. S. French, J. W. Maddox, J. Alsop, H. K. Wilson, C. Rose, J. H. Turner, W. R. McKeen, G. K. Steele, J. J. Daniels. Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. Martin. Assistant Superintendent—L. Pearson.

The Albany *Argus* says:

"We understand that the boats which in the *Argus* of Monday were published as being in the West Troy basin, or on the West Troy level, were passed into the river, and that most, if not all of them, have reached their destination.

The following boats, which the *Argus* on Monday reported as being between Amity Springs and the Upper Aqueduct, have changed their position somewhat, but are still on the level:

D. G. Fort, barley; Lewis B. Howell, wheat; Coquette, wheat; Delaware, wheat; C. H. Daniels, oats; Fred Speck, wheat; Jacob Stroup, wheat; C. C. Greenley, peas; Cumberland, wheat; R. C. Palmer, oats; Kearsarge, —; Yorktown, oats; Frank Wakeman, wheat; North Star, lumber; Enos B. Hunt, oats; David Jones, rye; Leighton Brothers, salt; Baltic, oats; Newsboy, barley; Anna Rebecca, rye; R. C. Moore, —.

SCHENECTADY—Newark, flour; Stonewall, barley; Lizzie, rye; Ellen E. Johnson, barley (cargo sold); Jas. Brayley, wheat; Roanoke, peas, and a lumber boat.

PHILLIPS' LOCK—Frank Williams, wheat; Jas. McConnell, corn.

VAN OLINDA'S GROCERY—Pride of the West, salt; Fred. Delano, rye.

PORT JACKSON—J. R. Niles, lumber; Almira, flour; E. A. Gilbert, rye; Cory Hunt, salt; J. B. Wyant, salt; W. C. Wells, stone; Irving Merry, barley; Geo. A Bennett, rye and peas; Alexander, lumber; Henry C. Kruse, lumber; Alfred H. Smith, flour and oats; W. S. Mullett, Barley.

SCHOHARIE CREEK—Iuka, barley; J. W. Roman, staves; S. T. Hayt, corn; Rodney, oats; Jim Stevens, lumber; Medway, oats; Buffalo, feed; Frank Deusier, corn; T. F. Perry, salt; G. Rockwell; barley; David Fales, wheat; Allen Monroe, malt; J. D. Morgan, wheat and flour; Wm. C. Lawrence, lumber; Lieutenant-General Grant, wheat; C. A. Poole, coal; Seth L. King, lumber; George A. Feeler, peas; Burnside, lumber; M. P. Bush, peas, rye, barley; J. D. Sawyer, lumber; Carrie King, wheat.

SMITHTOWN—G. D. Jilson, barley; Ogdensburg, rye; Ann Eliza, lumber; James Noxon, flour; Wm. B. Hoyt, staves; M. Kane, coal; J. J. Tremaine, lumber; Minnie Thorn, corn; F. W. Jewell, lumber; Alonzo Swan, coal; Frank Short, coal.

AURIESVILLE—Green Bay, lumber; George Barnard, Jr., lumber.

FULTONVILLE—Scatched & Belton, malt; Spa, lumber.

AT OR NEAR ST. JOHNSVILLE—A. S. Beverley, —; Amelia, lumber; W. S. Fenn, corn; J. Allen, flour; L. Simons, —; Benjamin F. Clawson, lumber.

Between Little Falls and Frankfort it is said there are two or three boats, names not ascertained.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Dec. 9.

The ratio of increase of the product was not so great during November as it was for any one of the previous four months, yet the increase was not inconsiderable, having amounted to about 250 barrels daily. The total yield, as shown by the difference between stocks and the shipments, amounted to 399,518 barrels, or a daily average of a little more than 13,300 barrels. About the 15th the prospects for a largely increased production were good, on account of the yield of the wells on the Foster Farms having suddenly enlarged about 350 barrels daily, and of several new wells yielding from twenty-five to one hundred barrels being struck. Later in the month, however, the yield of the wells on the farms named fell off materially, and there was a decline in the product of the wells in many of the old districts which much reduced the rate of increase.

The following table shows the production during November, the average per day, the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since Jan. 1; the product from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 last year, and the average per day for the same time:

	bbls.
Total shipment of Crude for November of bbls. of 45 gallons each	323,940
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	14,395
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	338,335
Stock on hand Nov. 1 ... 276,475	
Stock on hand Dec. 1 ... 337,658	
Add increase on Dec. 1	61,183
Total production during November	399,518
Average per day for 30 days ... 13,317	
Production previously reported 1869	3,417,438
Production since Jan. 1	3,816,956
Average per day for 334 days ... 11,427	
Total production same time last year	3,413,891
Average per day same time last year (335 days)	10,150
Average per day during November last year	10,275

The heavy shipments of October over-supplied the markets, and consequently there was, during the month under review, a much smaller demand from the markets outside of the oil district, and the stock, in all hands, increased largely. The total stock on the morning of the 1st amounted to 337,658 barrels—an increase of 61,183 barrels. This stock included the quantities in iron and wooden storage tanks; those on the hands of refiners and dealers and at the wells, and the amount that had been loaded in bulk boats in the Allegheny River, but which had not been moved, and have not been considered as shipments. As noticed elsewhere, this amount is included in that in iron tankage.

The stock in the hands of dealers, refiners and pipe companies, in wooden storage tanks, aggregated 25,400 barrels, and was situated as follows: At Rynd farm, 2,000 barrels; on Cherry-tree Run, 1,600; on Bull Run, 250; at Petroleum Centre, 2,100; on Upper Cherry Run and vicinity, 3,950; at Pithole, 6,000; at Tidioute, 1,600; on Lower Cherry Run, 800; at Oil City, 1,700; at Miller, 2,100; at Titusville, 3,000, and at Story Farm, 500 barrels.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in Iron Tanking. Bbls.	Total Stock. Bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,300	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,500	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	196,957	274,187
March 1, 1869	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,466	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,058	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,506	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	322,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,239	292,419
Nov. 1, 1869	187,945	276,475
Dec. 1, 1869	210,033	337,658

The stock on Dec. 1 last year was 253,700 barrels, or 84,000 barrels less than on the same date this year.

To other places than Pittsburg and Philadelphia, the shipment during November was much less than for the previous month, and the total shipment, as compared with that for October, shows a falling off in the daily average of over 2,000 barrels. The shipment to Pittsburg was greatly stimulated by anticipations of a "corner" at that place, and the means of transportation were employed to their greatest capacity. The shipment to New-York fell off 64,000 barrels, that to Cleveland 30,000, and that to Boston 5,600. The increase in the shipment to Pittsburg amounted to 25,000, and the total shipment to that place aggregated 91,000 barrels of 45 gallons. The shipment to Philadelphia was enlarged to about 11,000 barrels.

The amount moved by the Allegheny River was only 500 barrels, and was loaded at Parker's Landing.

The shipment of Refined reached but 28,000 barrels—a decrease of 11,000 barrels.

The total shipment of Crude equivalent from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869, reached 3,685,900 barrels, against 3,508,000 during the same months last year.

The following shows the amount of Refined, including the shipments, and the difference between it and Crude:

	Bbls.
Amount Refined shipped	28,694
Difference	12,825
Recapitulation of the above shipments:	
To New-York	58,702
To Cleveland	90,344
To Boston	8,928
To Philadelphia	31,279
To Pittsburg	91,500
To Portland	3,282
To other points	27,201
Total	311,115
Difference between Crude and Refined	12,825
Shipment of Crude equivalent	323,940

The following were the shipments previously reported:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	938,275	To Pittsburg	722,351
To Cleveland	971,901	To Portland	30,677
To Boston	120,574	To other points	191,965
To Philadelphia	156,839		
Total			3,133,732
Difference between Crude and Refined			127,650
Shipment of Crude equivalent			3,261,382

The following were the shipments from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869, and the Crude equivalent:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	996,977	To Pittsburg	814,851
To Cleveland	1,062,145	To Portland	33,940
To Boston	129,500	To other points	219,166
To Philadelphia	188,140		
Total			3,544,847
Difference between Crude and Refined shipped			140,475
Shipment of Crude equivalent			3,685,322

The speculative movement which was inaugurated in October, was continued during the early part of November, and under it and an artificial scarcity of oil, prices were advanced from $5 60@$5 65 on the Lower Creek, and $5 40 at Miller and Titusville, on the 1st, to $6 25 in the former and $6 in the latter locality, on the 8th. The advance was characterized by considerable excitement and activity. After quotations reached $6 on the Lower Creek, well owners and dealers were unusually free sellers for both regular and future deliveries until the rise culminated. About the 10th the markets broke in consequence of the large amounts that had been sold and a report that the "Bulls" were unloading, and prices yielded. The decline lasted but a day or two, and was succeeded by a sharp advance to $5 90@$6 and $6 20, according to location. Prices again receded, and were quoted on the 22d at 25 cents off the above. From the date named until the close the market was demoralized and panicky. Quotations declined rapidly, and on the 30th sales were made at $5 45 on the Upper Creek and $5 60@$5 65 on the Lower Creek.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, NOS. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STS.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. PEREMPTORY SALE to close the business of Elegant and artistic diamond, pearl, sapphire, emerald, ruby, opal and coral mounted JEWELRY,

Viz.: Solitaire and cluster rings, ditto earrings and brooch, en suite, in great variety; ditto earrings, bracelets, chains, &c., set in pure 18 carat gold.

Also, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES SET IN JEWELS.

Also, several lines of elegant silver-plated cutlery by Messrs. Cristofle & Co., Paris. Every article guaranteed. On exhibition TUESDAY. Seats for ladies.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF REALLY ELEGANT household furniture, Wilton and Axminster carpets, rosewood piano, &c., &c.—On MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 East 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., the entire very rich and elegant furniture of the private dwelling. The furniture of this house is nearly new, and made to order by Pottier & Stymus, Roux and other first-class manufacturers. Also, superior rosewood piano, very superior beds and mattresses, curtains and cornices, silverware, china and glassware, &c., &c.

Catalogues early Monday morning at the house. No postponement on any account.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL—BOOK SALESROOMS and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, Dec. 13, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock. Sale of a private library comprising an exceedingly choice and select collection of books, many of great rarity and value; a large assortment of voyages and travels, in fine bindings; many illustrated works; fine editions of standard works, English editions and elegantly bound, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The usual assortment of a first-class house, consisting of mirrors, parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, china and glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MR. CONSTANT MAYER ANNOUNCES to the public (prior to leaving for Europe) he will sell by auction his entire collection of paintings at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock. Paintings now on exhibition day and evening. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in gentlemen's washing; references given as to capabilities. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st., up stairs, two flights, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, to take some family washing at her own house; does fluting; best of reference given. Call at No. 264 East 10th-st., third floor; call all the week.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who is also a thorough seamstress, a situation; best City reference. Apply at No. 141 6th-av., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d av.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—IRON PLANERS, ENGINE lathes, boring and shaping machines, one set of boiler tools, cupalo, &c.; must be modern tools and as good as new. Address, with catalogue and lowest cash prices, JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything: the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

MME. WISE.—SEE HER FOR BUSINESS, love affairs, lucky numbers; likeness free of charge. Fee 50c. to $1. No. 118 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS SINCE 1857!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Are now offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers of

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Having made another immense reduction of prices in their entire stock, which they are selling at

MUCH BELOW ITS ORIGINAL COST!

THESE REDUCTIONS ARE REAL,

and the public are invited to inspect for themselves.

SILKS.

RICH BROCADE AND CHENE SILKS, $1 25, REDUCED FROM $2.

RICH SATIN STRIPES, $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2, AND $2, REDUCED FROM $2 50.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN VERY RICH FANCY SILKS.

RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, AT $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75 to the finest imported.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

FINE IRISH POPLINS, $1 50,

REDUCED FROM $2.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS, POPULAR DESIGNS,

REDUCED 30 PER CENT.

SILK WARP FRENCH POPLINS, 75c.,

REDUCED FROM $1 25.

A LARGE LINE OF BRITISH DRESS GOODS—OUR OWN IMPORTATION—AT 25c., 37½c., and 50c., JUST HALF THE OPENING PRICE OF THE SEASON.

1,000 DRESS LENGTHS, AT FROM $2 TO $3 50—SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 75, WORTH $7 50.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE BARBS, $3 75, WORTH $6 50.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE BARBS, $5, WORTH $7 50.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE BARBS, $20, WORTH $35.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACE, $2 25, WORTH $3.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACE, $3 50, WORTH $6.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $100, WORTH $175.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $125, WORTH $200.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $200, WORTH $275.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $250, WORTH $350.

Also, a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY SCARFS AND BOWS, GENT'S SILK AND SATIN SCARFS, CRAVATS, HAND-KNIT WOOLENS, &c.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Our stock of this popular make has been largely replenished with fresh importations in all the new Winter colors, in one, two and three buttons. Also, Castor, Woolen, Dogskin, and other styles of Winter Gloves, in great variety.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, DEC. 13,

THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS,

25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

ASTRAKHAN CLOTH AND DOGSKIN

CLOAKS AT $20,

REDUCED FROM $35.

ONE CASE OF ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, $25.

ONE CASE OF ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, $30,

REDUCED FROM $40.

ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $60

REDUCED FROM $85.

ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $75,

REDUCED FROM $100.

ERMINE AND MINK SETS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHILDREN'S SETS,

IMITATION ERMINE, AT $5.

100 SETS FOR CHILDREN AT $5,

REDUCED FROM $8.

SMILLIE & CO.

We beg to inform the ladies and public generally that we have made

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

IN OUR PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED EVENING SILKS,

AND BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

N. B.—BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS at $1 50; reduced from $2 25.

We shall be prepared on MONDAY, the 13th inst., to offer a large lot of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CALICOES AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

SMILLIE & CO.,

No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE OPENED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' ASTRAKAN SACQUES,

$25 EACH, VALUE $40.

PARIS AND LONDON MADE SEAL SKIN SACQUES,

EXTRA QUALITY AND FINISH.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CAPES, MUFFS, &c.

ALSO

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

RUSSIA SABLE, MINK AND ERMINE CAPES, CLOAKS, COLLARS, MUFFS, &c.

SLEIGH ROBES, FOOT MUFFS, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 13,

THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF RIBBONS, BONNETS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., AT A FURTHER LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SPECIALTIES IN TIES AND SASHES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

ALSO,

NOUVEAUTES IN FLOWERS, FOR BRIDAL, BALL, DINNER AND EVENING PARTIES, to which special attention is invited.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer during the remainder of this month

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS

OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS,

THE PRICES OF WHICH HAVE HAD THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF

MR. STEWART,

AND THEY WILL, ON EXAMINATION, BE FOUND TO OFFER UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS TO PURCHASERS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 13,

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS

TO PURCHASERS IN

ALL THE CELEBRATED BRANDS OF PEERLESS, DOLLFUS, COLLARD'S AND VAN'S LYONS VELVETS,

FOR CLOAK, MILLINERY AND TRIMMING PURPOSES.

MILLINERY AND TRIMMING VELVETS, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, CUT ON THE BIAS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE,

SCARFS, NECKTIES, &c., &c.,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES WERE SOLD PREVIOUS TO THE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MORITZ DINKELSPEIL.

Extraordinary bargains in

REAL LACES, RIBBONS, SASHES, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND RICH FANCY GOODS.

No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

C. M. OLNEY & CO., NO. 30 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—French Millinery at less than half the cost of importation; round and dress Hats from $5 to $20; Fine Hats with real lace $15; rich French Flowers, plain and fancy Feathers, &c.

DRY GOODS.

Silks and Velvets.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

MOURNING GOODS AND FURS.

Black Gros Grain and Glace Silks, $1 25 to $3 00. Superior quality, $2. The same goods sold one month ago at $2 75 to $4. All the fine makes equally low.

COLORED SILKS AND SATINS at gold prices.

LYONS VELVET, $1 50 to $4.

SUPERB ALL SILK 36-INCH VELVET at $3, worth fully $16. Also,

BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOTHS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, QUILTS, and

MOURNING GOODS,

among which will be found our

UNEQUALED BLACK ALPACA,

at 25 cents and upward; also,

HEAVY BLACK VELVETEEN,

at 87½ cents to $1, together with a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, at very attractive prices.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

One door below Bleecker-st.

HOLIDAYS.

We purpose anticipating the usual reduction made on goods after the holidays, and shall commence on Monday to close out our Fall stock. The prices and description of goods given in this advertisement we guarantee will be found as represented.

27-INCH POPLINS, 20 to 30 cents.

VERY WIDE ALL WOOL SERGE, 30 cents.

FINEST IMPORTED SERGE, in Navy Blue, at 50 cents.

30-INCH ENGLISH POPLINS, 37½ cents, which sold two weeks ago at 75c.

SILK AND WOOL VELOURS, 75c. to $1, the former price of which was $1 to $1 50.

SPLENDID ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS at 50 cents, the lowest quotation of which this season has been 75 cents; together with an IMMENSE VARIETY of DRESS GOODS AND MATERIALS FOR SUITS at proportionate prices.

We invite particular attention to a line of FULL MADDER PRINTS, warranted fast colors, at 10 cents; all the best.

AMERICAN PRINTS AT 12½c.

Also, a large assortment of

DELAINES, reduced to 15 CENTS.

We also solicit from housekeepers an examination of our LINENS, &c., purchased at auction, and which we retail at LESS THEN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

TABLE DAMASKS, at 50 cents and upward.

TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes.

NAPKINS, $1 25 per dozen.

DOILIES, 60 cents per dozen.

NURSERY AND BIRD'S-EYE DIAPER.

TOWELS, TOWELING, CRASH SHEETINGS, AND PILLOW.

And SHIRTING LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

In our EMBROIDERY AND FANCY GOODS Stock will be found

LACE COLLARS, 25 cents and upward.

REAL LACE SETS, from $3 50 upward.

EMBROIDERED SETS at 50 cents.

LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS, EDGINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.; also, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., in all of which a comparison with any other house will prove advantageous to purchasers.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

One Door Below Bleecker-st.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES,
MACY	EMBROIDERIES,
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS,
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS,
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS,
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MACY	FANCY GOODS,
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS,
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
MACY	CORSETS,
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
MACY	SMALL WARES,

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS,
MACY	TONS,
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND
MACY	SILK UMBRELLAS,
MACY	CARVED GOODS,
MACY	PLATED WARE,
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season, our additions to the store, we are now offering the largest assortment of
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS,
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS,
MACY	GAMES, &c.,
MACY	comprising the largest variety of
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS
MACY	ever displayed in this City,
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES.
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.

FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,

Empress, Ottoman, Cretan and Imperial Cloth,

Alpaca and Alexandra Cords.

ALSO,

Astrakhan and other Cloaking for Holiday Presents,

BELOW GOLD RATES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)

N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

MME. GALOUPEAU,

(Late Mathilde & Co.,)

No. 6 BREVOORT-PLACE, (10th-st. near Broadway.)

MODES DE PARIS.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Wesly's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, SCARFS AND HAIR SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Ladies looking for something really choice in these goods had better call and examine the same. J. RUSSELL, 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 in a wholesale hosiery and glove house, to take the place of a retiring member. It is one of the oldest and most flourishing cash and short time houses, doing a splendid business. Address JONES, Box No. 3,188 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 262 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 262 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 30 AND 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN PER CENT.

CITY AND TOWN BONDS

IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE

AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property. $9,182,000

Whole indebtedness of towns, only 203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low prices. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 43 PINE-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,

PARIS.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, CHARLES H. MEIGS.

Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ROWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 79 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 169 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

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121 PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAP—2-cent securities in the market.

TO-DAY I OFFER LOTS OF GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1869.

SCHEDULES OF THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, payable Jan. 1, 1870, will be received for examination at the Treasury.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3), per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 20, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 2 GUARANTEED STOCK.—The second regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 4, 1870.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE DIRECTORS of Second National Petroleum have declared a dividend of Five cents per share, payable on and after 15th inst. Transfer books close 11th.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION,

BETWEEN THE HEIRS OF THE LATE MATTHEW MORGAN AND HICKSON W. FIELD.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, under the direction of E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Referee,

By R. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway,

The Very Valuable Property known as the

NEW-YORK HOTEL,

having a FRONT ON BROADWAY OF 124 FEET, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place, and Wooster-place, excepting the lot on the corner of Waverley-place and Broadway, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Hannah Jones, which is 37 feet on Washington-place by 71 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

PERFECT TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE.

Plans at the auctioneers' counter of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 32 Wall-st., VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 44 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 5 Exchange-place.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the main dwelling house on the homestead farm of the late Peter Pirnie, deceased, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County,

WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE,

The very valuable mansion house, with about ten outbuildings and greenhouse, with 60 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 11¼ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, farm tenants' house, meadows, orchards, woodland, locust grove. House is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, filled in with brick. The property will be sold in plots, from 3 to 10 acres each.

Also, 3 acres of land on the Bedford road, in the town of Harrison.

Scarsdale, per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Cars leave 28th-st. and 4th-av. at 8¼, 10 and 11½ A. M. Persons attending the sale can return by trains at 2:24 and 4:51 P. M., on either of the roads.

Maps and full particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st.,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIFTY PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

LOCATED ON 17TH-AV., 16TH AND 18TH STS., BROOKLYN, BEING THE BALANCE OF PROPERTY NOT OFFERED AT THE GREAT SALE OF DEC. 7. SIXTY PER CENT.

CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Also at the same time and place, five valuable lots, Located on the corner of Bushwick Boulevard and William st.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers,

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,

No. 55 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 2d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK G. BROWN, NO. 53 BROADWAY:

Madison-av., front, between 70th and 72d sts.

53d-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av., 2 lots	$32,000
67th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., a. s., 4 lots	34,000
72d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 7 lots	
94th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 6 lots	51,000
4th-av., near 86th-st., 18 lots	124,000
4th-av., between 89th and 90th sts., 2 lots	15,000
5th-av., near 72d-st., 4 lots	

In the above are a number of valuable corner lots. Broome-st., near Broadway—To lease, a fine new store, size, 50x70 feet. Long Branch cottage, with lot, 700 feet front, on the sea shore and near the railroad depots, for sale.

TWO CHRISTMAS BOXES.—$50 REward to any one who can sell two as cheap properties as the following: Two three-story high-stoop houses, 50 feet deep; lot 100; in fee; location high, sunny, healthiest on the island; 400 feet from 5th-av.; 200 feet from Madison-av. cars; track now laid; and with their prospective value, surrounded by the highest priced houses in the City; one $11,500; one $11,000; mortgage $7,000 each. Apply at No. 71 East 52d-st., before 3 P. M., until sold.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on it, small private lot, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.

No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the dwelling house No. 114 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., in good neighborhood. Apply to GUILLE & ALLES, No. 9 West 27th-st., or to JAMES MENDERSON, No. 196 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 26 7TH-AV., west side, between 12th and 13th sts., 19x.8 feet; all modern improvements. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECond floor of a dwelling near Morton-st.; 4 rooms and water; possession 15th inst. Apply to GEO. R. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE SEVeral stores and cellars to let in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.; the stores have high ceilings and large plate glass windows, and are heated by steam. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquireon the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NOT less than twenty feet wide, between 30th and 60th sts. and 4th and 9th avs. Location must be good and price moderate. Address G. W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FURS.

FURS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHOICE SETS IN

SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, ASTRAKHAN, &c.

MINK SETS at $30, worth $45.

ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $35, worth $50.

ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, worth $40.

LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $160, worth $250.

MISSES' SETS, $5 and upward.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.

BURKE,

No. 469 BROADWAY,

Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND FITTING AT the Home, No. 56 West 4th-st. The lady managers solicit the patronage of the benevolent public, and promise that all work shall be promptly and conscientiously done, as they have secured the services of a forewoman who understands the business in all its branches. They hope thus by your aid to furnish the means of honest self-support to those under their charge.

A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, JUST arrived from Paris with the latest patterns, wishes some customers; satisfaction given. No. 419 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor.

LADIES, GO TO TAYLOR'S DRESSmaking, cloak and pattern rooms, No. 6 Clinton-place. The dresses cut by his system are perfectly beautiful. It will pay to call.

CARPETS.

BODY BRUSSELS

AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS, AT REDUCED PRICES. ALSO, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., ALL FOR SALE AT LOW CASH PRICES.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,

Between Broadway and Elm-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HAYS & TOMPkins, stock brokers, was dissolved by the death of MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Jr., one of the partners.

The subscriber, the surviving partner, will continue the business upon his own account at No. 11 Wall-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869. JACOB HAYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK

OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY,) DEC. 13,

FIFTH

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

LAST NIGHTS OF

MISS C. M. KELLOGG

AND GIORGIO RONCONI,

in his inimitable role of FIFINE,

together with

REYNA, LAMI,

MARIMON, MARINI,

MEDIA, MEDIA,

LA

OF

Successor to Barnum's, Brooklyn, will open

THE WONDERFUL PATAGONIAN GIANT

for a few weeks only.

THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

THE SUPERB AVIARY OF LIVING BIRDS.

THE SPLENDID CORNET BAND CONCERTS.

And the great Dramatic Company,

KENILWORTH,

at 2 every day,

At 8 every evening—A BLONDE SENSATION.

Miss LISA WEBER, Miss ADA HARLAND,

Miss LIZZIE WILMORE, Miss ELLIE HALL,

Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON,

And a grand burlesque organization, in

DORABELLA.

DORABELLA.

Admission to all, 50 cents. Secure seats.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....Director

MATINEES AT 2½.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

A GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME.

THE DASHING PAULINE HINDLEY

IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.

HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.

CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS.

LAUGHABLE EXTRAVAGANZA.

ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS

IN SINGULARLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

Admission, 50 cents; children, under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

IN PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

A BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE,

with magnificent appointments, introducing

A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.

SKATING SEASON 1869-70.

The Empire City Skating Rink (the largest Rink in the world) is now prepared and will be open for skating as soon as ice can be formed.

Music each day by the Empire City Rink full band. Great improvements in lighting the Rink, heating the reception rooms and in the general management.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, half price. Season Tickets, for gentlemen, $10; Season Tickets, for ladies, $5; Coupon Tickets, (20 admissions,) $5.

LECTURES

DODWORTH'S HALL.

No. 806 Broadway.

GEO. W. HOWE

Popular humorous lecture,

"PETER'S AMBITION."

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE on *Fact and Fiction*, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Orville Gardner; the last lecture in New York by Mr. Gough during the present season. Tickets 50 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only. References required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent

CHILDREN OF THE STREETS.

Our Newsboys and the Vicissitudes of their Lives.

Views of Lodging Houses and their Inmates.

Work of the Children's Aid Society.

There is a charity in this City that hourly repeats the divine command, "Suffer little children to come unto me," and every night gathers to its sheltering arms hundreds of homeless little vagrants who come hungry and are fed, filthy and are made clean, tired and are given rest. Knowing no creed nor clime in extending its beneficence, it looks only to see the actual need of its succor before it acts. But it does something more and better than merely relieving the physical wants of the young outcasts of metropolitan life. By means of agencies hit upon by happy intuition years ago, and since demonstrated by experience to be eminently wise, the Children's Aid Society has persistently striven, during all the years of its busy life, to render its beneficiaries self-reliant and self-helpful. It has labored unceasingly to win them from vice and idleness, to make them industrious, cleanly, truthful, frugal, and to crown its work of mercy it has led thousands of them out of temptation by transplanting them from the hazards and wretchedness of the City to pleasant, healthful homes in the Western States, where they have grown up to be useful and reputable citizens. Nor has the Society been content with its especial mission of rescuing the street boys; but, scantily filled as they have been, has stretched out its helping hands to young girls and women who, by the accidents of human life, have been thrown in the way of temptation. Caring equally for the intellectual culture and the moral and physical improvement of the outcasts of the streets, it has established reading rooms which serve the needy as crutches on their limping to mental light. Multiform as are the agencies of the Society to encourage, comfort and succor the heroes, philosophers and martyrs of metropolitan sin and sorrow, there is one that is preëminent among them all in its capacity for usefulness. No one spending an hour in

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE

would hesitate in assigning it the first place even among good works. It is not a pretentious beneficence, nor does it seek to thrust itself upon casual notice, for the building in Park-place hardly has an outward sign of the abounding love and faith that glows within. A broad staircase scrupulously clean leads from the street to the second floor, where a locked door bars progress, but has a bell knob with a friendly "Ring" inscribed upon it. To the visitor it is prompty opened, and Mr. O'CONNOR, the Superintendent, presents his cheerful face. The first glance and the least favorable of the inmates of the house is obtained on this second floor, where the boys are at supper. They sit at a meal that is nutritious and plentiful, but not elegant, or it could not be furnished at six cents per head; nor is it served on costly tablecloths or chinawares. The boys eat greedily, as children of poverty are apt to do, and so swiftly that in a few minutes the repast is over, and they are all found in the schoolroom on the floor above. The visitor preceding them thither sees that they have been there before him, and before going to the table. Off the schoolroom is a large bathroom and another large apartment lined with water-cocks, basins, and towels. All give evidence of recent use, and here we first learn that personal cleanliness is a primary requirement in the institution. The outcast boy steps from the foulness of the streets to the bath, and is made physically clean as the first necessity of his further progress. The water remaining in some of the bath tubs, and all the towels, show how thoroughly he has availed himself of this outward renovation that he so sadly needed. Adjoining these lecture rooms of the purifying creed that "cleanliness is godliness," is a gymnasium fitted with the appliances necessary to expand the puny forms, pinched and warped by poverty and exposure, into fullness and strength. All the remainder of this floor is used as the schoolroom, and a cosy, home-like apartment it is. The neat oilcloth upon the floor, the rows of tiny desks, the prints and mottoes upon the walls, the abundance of light, the pleasant warmth and pure atmosphere make it seem even to the casual visitor a very home indeed. Improving the time the boys are at supper, the dormitories on the two upper floors can be inspected. Each floor has about a hundred beds in one large apartment, so excellently ventilated that every bed can be filled and every occupant have a full supply of fresh air throughout the night. The beds are double mattresses, supplied each with two sheets, an abundance of coverlids and a good feather pillow; the millionaire in his palace certainly has more elegance and privacy in his bed chamber, but no more substantial comfort than is here found by the ragged urchin who sells him his newspaper in the street car.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INMATES.

Coming down stairs again, these urchins are found assembled in the schoolroom. Usually there are about one hundred of them, ranging in years from 5 to 15, and in size from the knee-high child to the overgrown boy of full stature. Ancestral poverty has put its brand on every one of them. There is little of the freshness and guilelessness of childhood about them. It is plain that each of them when he tottered from his cradle—if he ever had one—was forced to put out his puny arms and wrestle with the great strong world for existence. There has been a deal of sentimental talk about life struggle, but these poor boys, who have a consciousness of what it means, have found no poetry in it. To be born in the gutters and to live in them, to snatch a scant subsistence from an unwilling world, as the miser's hungry dog wrings from his master's hand the bone he is munching, to be the lowliest among the lowly, to be foulest among the foul, and to be bankrupt of hope and faith, is to be as these boys and to have a life struggle. That boys born as they are and reared as they are do not universally become as the brutes that browse, is the very strongest proof that in His image man was made.

And these boys come grandly from the Slough of Despond, if the world will but extend the tip of its little finger to steady them. All the boys in the schoolroom have had thus much of God's love moving in man's grace, and they seem as robust men striding on firm ground. They are, indeed, all ragged and unkempt. Their feet are generally bare and their heads close shaven. Even their faces, at a first glance, are almost painful to look upon, for they show so plainly how the world has put its heel upon them. But look closer, and the promise of capabilities the ordeal has not crushed out is seen. Eyes still brighten at a kindly word, cheeks are suffused with a misdemeanor detected; the boys have hope and shame left, and are not lost. It is hardly necessary to describe them in detail. Every reader every day encounters scores of newsboys in the streets, and if he can imagine one of those saucy, pushing, dirty urchins washed clean and toned down by the influence of a Christian home, he can realize the average of the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging House. There are exceptions, of course, and some are constantly found. The two bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, curly-haired boys of about six and nine years, who sit on the front bench, joining in the hymn with such fervent zeal, have the fine features that show the gentler breed, and that their heritage of vagabondage was not transmitted from a remote ancestry. And the black-haired boy, of eight years, whose rounded limbs and general air show how sturdily he has withstood the wear and tear of being the world's shuttlecock, betrays the priceless manliness hidden in his little frame by the proud humility with which he declares he has fifty cents to put in the savings bank. Among all the fourscore faces there is scarcely one that is brutal, and it is rather by classing all together than by singling out exceptions, that we arrive at correct conclusions concerning them.

THE OUTCASTS REDEEMED.

There are thousands of homeless boys in the streets of New-York. There they are profane, turbulent, dangerous for what they are and may be. Put them into the Newsboys' Lodging House and they are transformed. They are docile, and are disciplined chiefly by their own self-respect. An oath is never heard, quarreling seldom occurs, insubordination is so rare as to be remarkable. There is a deal of "chaffing" and "skylarking" going on while the boys are in the house, but no wicked turbulence. In the streets they were incorrigible gamblers, but in the House they never risk their earnings by pitching pennies. Seeming to wallow in the filth of the gutters as a natural delight, they come to the House baths as to a beatitude. Sleeping in garbage boxes and doorways, they naturally contract the habits of vagabondage; but in the House they drop them, and go to bed as orderly and decently as though they had been nurtured in Christian homes from their cradles. Willfully wasteful in the streets in the House they become so frugal that they are changed into bank depositors. And all these happy results are reached by the simplest agencies, chief among which is a trust in the boys themselves. There is no compulsion in their becoming patrons of the House. They come of their own will, and therefore come expecting to yield to its restraints. The payment of six cents each for lodging, supper and breakfast begets a feeling of independence that is wholesome and elevating. The establishment of a savings bank in the House has taught them habits of frugality and shown them the value of accumulation. The institution of a night school has fostered their desire for self-culture, and the extending of religious instruction has done much to eradicate that wild ferocity formerly so characteristic of the class. Hundreds do not become regular patrons of the House, but even two or three nights spent there has its effect and helps to wean the mass from shiftlessness and wickedness. During the past nine months 7,383 different boys have been partakers of its comforts, and of these 649 have been provided with homes, and 642 who were truants were restored to their friends. To feed and lodge them $13,445 have been expended, and of this amount the boys have paid $3,180. The House is conducted on a novel principle in being part pay and part charity. The stipulated price of meals and beds is asked of all, but no boy is refused either if he has no money to pay. It was thought that this method would involve dissensions and difficulties, but in practice it has been admirable, and is indeed rather an advantage. The boy bankrupt by the vicissitudes of to-day may be in funds to-morrow, and as a rule those who come penniless ask for credit rather than alms, and rarely fail to liquidate the debts contracted in an impecunious stress. In this rule, as in all others, the boys have readily acquiesced, but the managers have wisely forestalled opposition by usually securing the consent of the boys by vote to the usage before it becomes part of the discipline of the House.

SENDING TO THE FAR WEST.

But great humanizer as it is, the Newsboys' Lodging House is, in fact, a minor agency in the elevation of the refuse of the streets. It takes the boys in the rough, and peels off some of the incrustations of years of vagrancy and degradation, and prepares them for the better life which it provides by taking them from the City altogether and placing them in pleasant homes among the farmers of the Western States. Hundreds are thus transplanted every year, and in almost every case are a credit to the Society and a positive gain to the persons who receive them. The value of transplanting not only to the homeless boys, but to the City, cannot be overestimated, for without it and the agencies that render it possible, a large per cent. of these young vagrants would inevitably drift into thievery or pauperism, and in either case would become public burdens. Therefore, the work of the Society is not only humanitarian but economic, and deserving of more encouragement for this more sordid reason than it has received from our citizens generally. And the Society can claim that aid for much more than the Newsboys' Lodging House. It is many handed as well as large hearted, and, besides that primal institution, supports the Eighteenth-street Lodging House, which during the past year has furnished 15,506 lodgings and 15,429 meals; the Phelps Lodging House, No. 325 Rivington-street, which has provided 16,512 lodgings and 9,888 meals; Eleventh Ward Lodging House, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, 10,460 lodgings and 10,589 meals. In all these cases the object is the same as at the Park-place establishment, to reach and benefit homeless and friendless boys, to shield them from temptation and throw around them the purifying and elevating influences of a home. In addition to all this, the Society has fine free reading rooms at different points in the City, and labors constantly in every way to mitigate the great evil of youthful vagrancy and pauperism that is so prevalent in the Metropolis. It has devoted itself mainly to boys, but has established also a Girls' Lodging House at No. 125 Bleecker-street, that is a moral quarantine and an ark of refuge for young girls who find themselves adrift in the streets, from whence they can be passed to situations that are obtained for them. The managers say of it, that it "is not designed for fallen women, or women at all. It is intended for children and young girls, and especially for those who have not passed the line of virtue. The orders to the Superintendent are to refuse all applicants over eighteen years of age, unless plainly cases of great suffering." Limited as is its sphere and the capacity of the house it occupies, it is a vast benefit to the City, and many similar institutions should be established and supported by the voluntary charity of our citizens.

CLOSING WORDS.

It has been our aim to briefly call public attention to one of our most powerful agencies for the decrease of crime and pauperism. The newsboys have been selected for extended mention because they are the most familiar to the public and are most typical of metropolitan degradation and capabilities. They, of all others, struggle hardest for a bare subsistence, are most exposed to temptation, are most keen, pushing, restless, active, indomitable of all the youth who infest our thoroughfares. Left to the attrition of the streets, they may survive the terrible ordeal, but the chances are that they will go to ruin. When it is remembered that there is an average of twenty thousand street boys constantly roaming through the City, the great importance of the problem they present is apparent, and when it is known that during the fourteen years of the labors of the Children's Aid Society the number of homeless little ones has actually decreased, and that there has not been any increase, in proportion to increase of the population, in the crimes to which they naturally betake themselves, an idea can be formed of the great benefit of that Society to the City.

The Reorganization of the Republican Party—Appeal to Electors.

The following appeal has just been issued to the Republican electors of the Seventh Assembly District of this City:

To the Republican Electors of the Seventh Assembly District:

A reorganization of the Republican Party of this City is about to take place, under the sanction of the last State Convention, with a view to secure greater harmony, purity and efficiency in the party. The first step in reorganization is to be the enrollment of Republican voters in their several Assembly districts on the evenings of the 16th and 17th of December instant, from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, each voter to appear personally before the enrolling officer and have his name registered. The Republicans thus enrolled will constitute the Republican associations of the several Assembly districts, who will manage the party affairs, hold primary elections, and select delegates to all State, County, Congressional, City, Ward and other Conventions, and thus make all the party nominations in this City. Every Republican who becomes enrolled thereby enables himself to take part in the nomination of candidates for political office, and to have an equal voice in the direction of party affairs. If not enrolled, he cannot participate in such nominations or affairs. All good citizens of Republican politics should therefore take take care to secure, by this enrollment, the privilege of exercising in the most effective way, under an organized system, those most important political franchises. There is special need of reform in this Assembly District. Good men have neglected their primary political duties. Unworthy candidates have been thrust upon us, elections lost to us, and a clear Republican majority of three or four hundred votes has been habitually thrown away. The primary meeting has become a wretched farce. Fair, deliberative nominating caucuses are unknown. A handful of men has usurped one of the primary and most valuable political franchises of the Republicans, of this populous district—the right to select candidates for public office—a franchise which is prior to the right of suffrage, and which should be as jealously guarded. Fellow-citizens, we have no greater or less interest than you have in the correction of political abuses, or the advancement of Republican principles. Popular institutions are undergoing a fierce trial in this City. We appeal to you, as having a common interest in these matters, to act for the common welfare, to enroll your names, and thus secure the right to take an effective part in future nominations, and in the general management of the Republican Party in this City. The proposed reorganization has been obtained by the persistent efforts of many of the wisest and purest Republicans in the City and State. The opportunity is now presented for making the party organization what it should be—liberal, powerful, harmonious and pure.

William Mitchell, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles P. Hartt, Horatio N. Twombly, Salem T. Russell, Thomas E. Stewart, H. Everett Russell, William C. Riddle, Geo. W. De Costa, Erastus C. Benedict, E. J. Dunning, Jr., Robert M. Hartley, Theodore W. Dwight, A. J. H. Dugane, John D. Lawson, Jared Lindsley, William P. Richardson, A. De Witt Baldwin, Thomas H. Burras, John M. Knox, Edward H. Dixon, Henry A. Tailer, George W. Clarke, Joseph W. Howe, S. R. Harlow.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Six Buildings in First-Avenue Destroyed—A Man Burned to Death—Serious Fire in Broadway.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from one of the six two-story frame buildings, Nos. 814, 816, 818, 820, 822 and 824 First-avenue, and owing to the combustible character of the houses they were all totally consumed. They were owned by a Mr. VOLKENBURG, whose loss is estimated at $8,000. Nos. 814 and 816 were unoccupied. No. 818 was occupied by GEORGE LYONS, harness maker, whose loss is $800; No. 820 as an oyster saloon by J. SICKLES, whose loss is $300; No. 822 was used as a shoe store, which was damaged to the amount of $200; No. 824, by JOHN MAHON, as a liquor store, whose loss of $1,000 is fully covered by insurance. After the fire had burned itself out, a patrolman of the Nineteenth Precinct found the charred and unrecognizable remains of a man in the ruins of No. 816. As this house was unoccupied, none of the neighbors could give any information leading to the identity of the victim.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a workman in the fur rooms of WILLIAM ETTENGER, on the third floor of No. 481 Broadway, dropped a coal of fire in some sizing. The material took fire, and before the flames were subdued serious damage was done. The loss of ETTENGER on furs was $8,000, but he was insured in the following Companies: Park, $2,000; Washington, $2,500; Relief, $2,500; North Britain and Mercantile, of London, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,500; Globe, of New-York, $3,000; Niagara, $5,000; North American, $5,000; Lafayette, $2,500; Home, $3,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500. R. THOMPSON & Co., importers and manufacturers of bonnets and hats on the second floor, suffered by water to the extent of $200. HORACE WATERS, dealer in music on the first floor, suffered $1,000 damage to pianos, but was insured for $20,000 in the Williamsburg City, Merchant's of Chicago, Western of Buffalo, Fire and Marine of Buffalo, Lumberman, Merchant's of New-York, and the Hide and Leather.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The Spanish engineers and a number of officers of the war steamer *Pizarro* visited the gunboats at DELAMATER'S basin, foot of West Thirteenth-street, yesterday. It was intended to take some of them up the North River on a trial trip, and steam was got up for this purpose on board of six of them; but, owing to the lateness of the hour, the trip was postponed until to-morrow. Eighteen of these vessels are completed according to the description given of them in these columns some time since. They are thirty in number, propellers, fore and aft schooner-rigged, and will carry, each, a 100-pound Parrott gun. The total cost of each vessel is said to be about $90,000. It was proposed by Captain ARRAGON, the Spanish agent in charge of the flotilla, to moor the finished vessels in the stream, under the guns of the *Pizarro*, who has taken her station directly off the basin in the North River. Last night the Marshal's men still held watch over the fleet, and every precaution was taken by all parties interested in their welfare to protect them.

Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, arrived in this City from Washington yesterday, and the gunboats were informally turned over to him by the Government authorities. They will take clearance for Cuba on Tuesday next.

Departure of Pere Hyacinthe.

Father HYACINTHE took his departure yesterday for France by the steamer *Pereire*. He left the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 9 A. M. for Pier No. 50, accompanied by Mr. DARLING and two members of the Societé Francais de Bienfaisance. He was cordially welcomed on board by Captain DUCHESNE, and spent nearly an hour on deck with his friends before the signal for departing was given. He has promised to visit our country again and make an extensive tour over the States.

The Lorillard Swiss Village in Westchester.

Mr. JACOB LORILLARD, of this City, intends to found a Swiss village near Fordham Park, in Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall. The carrying out of this design will prove highly advantageous to a class of community that, hitherto, have been compelled to put up with insufficient accommodations at very high rents. The land set apart as a site for the proposed village, is a part of the old Lorillard estate, fronts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and adjoins the spacious grounds of St. John's College, which lie to the east of it. The plot on which the village is to be built comprises 3,300 building lots, none of which are less than 25 by 100 feet, and many are much larger. Surveys have already been made, and streets laid out, so that nothing prevents active operations being commenced in the ensuing Spring. Mr. LORILLARD will build fifty cottages, himself, all of them to be in the Swiss style of architecture, and appropriately finished throughout. Several French citizens have already purchased lots in this new village, and will build thereon in the Spring. These, in addition to the fifty to be erected by Mr. LORILLARD, will give the new "ville" an animated appearance before the Summer of 1870 shall have closed.

Thieves on Ocean Steamers—The Police on the Sea.

Yesterday afternoon Detective JAMES IRVING, of the Central Police, sailed for Europe on the steamer *City of Paris*, and that fact becoming known, caused inquiries to be made as to the reason of his voyage. Inspector DILKS declared that he was only going as a witness in a civil suit in England, which was a consequence of an accident to a lady passenger which IRVING chanced to see during his former voyage. Higher authority, however, declared that he had sailed upon regular detective business, and in consequence of an agreement arrived at between the Police of this City and London, it appears that for some time past the passengers by the steamers of the Inman line have been mercilessly plundered by adroit thieves, who have taken passage from both sides, for the purpose of plying their vocation. These robberies have been so constant and continuous, and their gross amount has reached such an enormous sum, that the Company have at last been compelled to ask protection from the Police. This has been accorded, and detectives from London and this City will sail upon each steamer until the pillagers are driven from the line. Superintendent KENNEDY denies that this is the reason for Detective IRVING'S departure, but there is good reason for believing that it is the object of his mission, nevertheless.

The Surrogate's Office—Closing up Business.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, who has creditably performed the duties of Surrogate for the past six years, retires from office on the 1st of January prox. He leaves to his successor a perfectly clear calendar, which could hardly be said of any other judicial officer in this City. The business of the office has been kept up so close that there only remain two contested cases to be tried before the expiration of Mr. TUCKER'S term. The reports of the Surrogate have also been kept up with remarkable punctuality, and the last volume, containing reports of cases decided during the present month, will be published by BANGS before the beginning of the new year. On his retirement from office Mr. TUCKER will resume the practice of law in this City, devoting his attention especially to wills and the settlement of estates.

Receipts of Taxes.

Mr. BERNARD SMYTH reports the following as the receipt of taxes during the week:

Dec. 6	$27,607 58
Dec. 7	15,434 10
Dec. 8	35,282 11
Dec. 9	81,500 84
Dec. 10	35,499 02
Dec. 11	30,000 00
Total	$225,323 65

The Custom House Bribery Case.

The defence in the case of JOHN T. BARTON, accused of bribing United States Weighers to make false returns in merchandise, were ready to proceed with an examination before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, but an adjournment for one week was asked by Assistant the case. His motion was allowed. It is understood District-Attorney PURDY, who said that the Government was not yet prepared to go on with that the adjournment was obtained at the request of the Custom House authorities, who have not yet completed the investigation into the system of frauds committed by means of false weights.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the annual election of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. A. M., held on Friday evening, the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year: SIMEON T. BROW, Master; M. B. Abrahams, Senior Warden; Chas. H. Van Norden, Junior Warden; Wm. H. Lefferts, Treasurer; Wm. B. Shone, Secretary; Wm. S. See, J. J. Taylor and B. F. Burnham, Trustees; E. V. Buck, Senior Deacon; R. Wells, Jr., Junior Deacon; Wm. H. Reynolds and Geo. B. Morse, Masters of Ceremonies; Revs. L. G. Olmstead and R. H. Barnes, Chaplains; Geo. D. Sutton, Marshal; James Harrison, Organist, and Richard England, Tyler. The officers were installed in due form by R. W. Reeves E. Selmes, District Deputy Grand Master, with the usual ceremonies.

ANDREW MCALEAR, of No. 15 Jersey-street, JAMES MCGUIRE, of No. 54 Spring-street, and JAMES MCGINNESS, of No. 235 East Twenty-second-street, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday to answer a charge of having knocked down WM. MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 25 East Houston-street, as he was passing through Crosby-street, near Jersey-street, on Friday night, and robbing him of a hair watch-chain, valued at $3. As LILLIA DAVIS, of No. 11 East Houston-street, testified that she saw the robbery committed, all three of the accused were held for trial.

WM. THOMPSON, of No. 46 Thomas-street, was arrested on Friday night by Officer IRWIN, of the Fifth Ward, who found him concealed in the basement of No. 42 West Broadway, occupied as a junk store by JOHN B. GRECCO. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING he was remanded for trial on a charge of attempted burglary.

As Mrs. MARGARET COCHRANE, of No. 232 East Forty-fifth-street, was riding down town in a Third-avenue car on the 11th ult., she noticed that a man named FRANCIS A. POOR sat next to her, and she subsequently ascertained that her pocketbook, containing $25, had been stolen. POOR was arrested yesterday through an accidental meeting, and Justice DOWLING held him for trial at the Special Sessions.

Before the German Reading Club, No. 200 Third-avenue, last night, Mr. CHAS. BOETTCHER delivered an interesting lecture on "Parties and Party Names." He spoke on the origin of political parties generally, and gave and explained the names of political parties of different ages and nations.

E. B. KELLOGG, the person charged before United States Commissioner SHIELDS with having run an illicit still at No. 50 West-street, and also with having removed spirits therefrom to some place other than a bonded warehouse, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mazeppa Lodge of Good Samaritans, through the kindness of the Board of Education, secured the large schoolroom in Rivington, near Pitt-street, for "Ned Buntline's" lecture on "Temperance," to-night, fearing their own hall would be too small for the audience.

JAMES GAFFNEY, while at work on the new church in Second-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, had his left leg badly hurt by a stone falling on it. He was taken home.

The Police made the following arrests in this City during the past week: Saturday, Dec. 4, 213; Sunday, Dec. 5, 106; Monday, Dec. 6, 163; Tuesday, Dec. 7, 187; Wednesday, Dec. 8, 143; Thursday, Dec. 9, 132; Friday, Dec. 10, 173. Total, 1,117.

WALTER HAMILTON, a broker, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, on a charge of forgery, made by JAMES DEIGNAN, of No. 181 Spring-street, whose name, he alleges, was forged to a promissory note for $160 which HAMILTON presented to him for payment. The accused was committed for trial.

The sale of seats for the annual ball of the Seventh Regiment, to be held at the Academy of Music on Thursday next, took place at the regimental armory last evening. Mr. A. J. BLEECKER acted as auctioneer. Mr. JAS. BLEECKER purchased Box No. 23 in the dress circle for $27. The other boxes sold for about $25 each, being taken by members of the regiment. None of the proscenium boxes were offered for sale.

A female infant, aged three months, was found last evening under the stoop of No. 180 Lexington-avenue, and cared for by the Police.

While EMMA BENEDICT, aged 13, was looking into the show window of No. 309 Sixth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, a sign fell and struck her on the head, rendering her senseless. She was removed to her home at No. 363 West Thirty-fourth-street.

CATHARINE BROWN and PETERSON DINBROW, both colored, had a quarrel last evening at No. 39 Baxter-street, when CATHARINE seized a carving knife and cut her opponent's throat—not fatally, however. She was arrested.

JAMES LAUREY, aged 23, residence unknown, and a truck driver, while unloading some staves at Pier No. 28 East River, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

HENRY VONDERSMITH, aged 76, died suddenly yesterday at his residence in Eightieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, from heart disease.

Coroner PATRICK H. KEENAN sailed yesterday for New-Orleans in the steamer *George Washington*, in search of renewed health. A large number of his personal friends attended the Coroner to the steamer.

JAMES CARPENTER, colored, aged 20, died suddenly yesterday at No. 21 Cornelia-street, from unknown causes.

The body of an infant was found yesterday on the stoop of premises corner Second-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street.

Mrs. MARGARET GALLAGHER, who was so terribly burned on Friday at No. 117 Charles-street, by the explosion of a can of liquid known as "Union oil," died yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

There were 472 marriages, 217 births and 451 deaths in this City last week.

BROOKLYN.

The Atlantic National Bank has applied to the Board of Assessors for a reduction of assessments on its capital from $500,000 to $250,000. The directors set forth that they cannot possibly realize more than $225,000 after their recent losses. They therefore ask to be released from the assessment of $25,000 on the Banking House.

The Grand Jury are expected to report to the Court of Sessions this week the result of their deliberations in reference to the election frauds. Meantime the Democracy is making a desperate effort to reconstruct itself, so as, if possible, to avert any calamity in the future. To this end private conferences are being held occasionally in the Mayor's Office.

The Twelfth Ward Brooklyn Union Republican Association met last evening at their headquarters, and unanimously indorsed the appointment of Hon. JAMES R. ALLABEN, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District.

WM. J. FISHER, who is awaiting trial on charges of subornation of perjury and other serious charges, yesterday gave bail in $5,000 to appear for trial at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

There is a great scarcity of sailors at the Navy Yard. There are only forty men on board the *Vermont*, while 1,100 are wanted immediately. The *Colorado* alone must have 598 sailors for her crew before going into commission.

The United States marines at the Flushing-avenue Barracks are making preparations for turning out to receive the remains of GEORGE PEABODY on their arrival from England.

Rev. NARCISSE CYR will preach in the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, E. D., (Rev. L. W. BACON'S,) this evening. Subject: "State of the Church of Christ in France—both Roman and Protestant."

Rev. Dr. SEAVER will address the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday evening.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Caledonian Club for the ensuing year: Chief, JAMES WILSON; First Chieftain, Malcolm Alexander; Second Chieftain, Robert Howes; Third Chieftain, James Forfar; Fourth Chieftain, Wm. H. Fairbairn; Messrs. Alexander, Forfar and Fairbairn being reelected.

JOHN MCGEE, charged with having stabbed DENNIS BURNS with a file in a recent affray, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500.

The Police made 268 arrests last week.

LONG ISLAND.

Judge ARMSTRONG has appointed MICHAEL DELAHANTY, WM. B. WILSON and WM. JACKSON Commissioners to open Broadway, in Newtown. HENRY TROWBRIDGE, WILLIAM B. WILSON and STEPHEN A. HALSEY have been appointed Commissioners to open Jamaica-avenue.

LOUIS TROUDWEIN, residing in Conover, near King-street, was arrested by Officer IRWIN, of the Forty-third Sub-precinct, last night, on a charge of having shot THOMAS MAHONY, a cartman, nearly blowing off one of his ears. It appears that TROUDWEIN became angry at some boys, and fired his pistol among them, not striking any of them. The ball carried away the lower part of MAHONY'S ear, just as he was entering his stable.

On Thursday night, burglars attempted to force an entrance to the Catholic Church at Winfield. They were shot at by the priest's hired man, but with what effect is not known.

At a supper given in Dutch Kills a few evenings since $1,000 was subscribed to build a new Catholic church.

A new Catholic church has been built in Oyster Bay, and will be dedicated by Very Rev. JOHN TURNER, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. GEORGE H. PEEKE, who has resigned the pasto ship of the First Reformed Church in Jersey City, which he has held for some time past, will preach his farewell sermon this evening.

A third course of lectures is announced in Newark. It is to be given by the Roseville M. E. Church, and the lecturers are selected from the prominent Methodist Episcopal clergymen of New-Jersey.

The Vestry of St. Matthew's Church in Jersey City, which was recently destroyed by fire, have decided to rebuild the structure upon its old site.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. G. C. HEPBURN has assumed charge of an Episcopal Church on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

Rev. G. W. FREEMAN has accepted the appointment, from the Baptist Mission Society, of General Missionary along the line of the Pacific Railroad from Omaha to Sacramento.

Rev. J. S. HARTLEY succeeds Rev. T. DE WITT TALMADGE as Pastor of the Sixth-avenue Reformed Church.

Rev. W. F. CLARK, Editor of *Liberal Christian*, has closed his connection with that paper.

The Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska has convened the South Platte Convocation to meet at St. Mary's Church, Nebraska Territory.

Rev. Dr. WATSON is Editor of the *Christian Index*, published at Memphis, for the colored people of the Methodist Church in the South.

Rev. N. M. MINER, D. D., for eighteen years pastor of the First Church, Springfield, Ill., has resigned.

Rev. A. D. SMITH, D. D., President of Dartmouth College, is suffering from overwork, and has been obliged to rest from his labors.

Rev. C. VOYSEY, on trial in the Consistory Court of York for heresy, has been excluded from the Church of England.

Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, asks for $7,000 to be expended in "Diocesan Missions."

A new Reformed Church has been organized at Clymer Village, N. Y.

A Congregational Church of thirteen members was organized in South Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 15.

Rev. Mr. FITZ, the Baptist Home Missionary in Massachusetts, says that 117 of their ordained clergy are unemployed, yet sixty-three churches lack pastors.

The first Sunday School for the Chinese was organized in San Francisco in 1866. There are now sixteen schools in the State with 200 teachers and 600 pupils.

A new Episcopal church is to be built at Austin, Texas. It will cost $20,000.

The missionaries of the Texas Baptist State Convention reported, for the year, 17,997 miles traveled, 1,162 sermons preached, 156 persons baptised and fifteen churches organized.

The third and last volume of BUNSEN'S "God in History," is announced in London.

The Congregational Society at Suffield, Conn., dedicated a new church last Wednesday.

The Indiana Lutherans have united in the formation of a "Central Synod." They have adopted the Augsburg Confession and LUTHER'S Smaller Catechism as their articles of faith.

The "Union for Christian Work," in Providence, has found itself obliged, after a year's trial, to banish billiard tables from their hall.

There are fourteen Congregational churches in Nebraska, the oldest of which was formed only four years since.

A revival at Oberlin, Ohio, has resulted in the conversion of about 150 students.

The Olivet Congregational Church, of Milwaukee, Wis., two years old, have just completed a handsome house of worship at a cost of $66,000.

The last Conference for the year has voted on Lay Delegation. The vote cast is 3,122; in favor, 2,514; against, 608; majority for, 733.

The United Presbyterians number 51 Synods, 256 Presbyteries, 4,229 ministers and 431,463 members.

A presbyter of the Episcopal Church has been appointed to take charge of a parish some 300 miles long, embracing all the towns and stations on the Pacific Railroad that distance west of Omaha.

A Swedish Lutheran Church was organized at Keokuk, Iowa, last September.

Of 2,000 Lutheran ministers in this country only about 1,500 are engaged as pastors.

The First Baptist Church of Chicago is erecting a Home for the infirm poor of the Church.

There are in the United States 1,160 German Catholic priests, 705 parishes, and a German Catholic population of 1,044,000 souls. If the average population of the non-German Catholic parishes is about equal to that of the German, the total Catholic population of the United States would amount to 3,350,000.

A correspondent of the *American Churchman*, writing from San Francisco, says: "Praising God by proxy is done at a good round price! The quartettes in three of our own churches cost about $10,000, or. in each, at the rate of from $60 to $75 a Sunday. Our Bishop has been in California over fifteen years, and I believe in that time has received less from the diocese than the above churches pay their quartettes in a year! Are we the Episcopal Church or the Quartette Church? Which, by the fact?"

The Quarter Centennial of the First Congregational Church of Detroit takes place this week. The different pastors of the Church who are expected to participate in the exercises are: Rev. H. S. HAMMOND, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. KITCHEL, now President of Middlebury College, Vt.; Rev. S. M. FREELAND and Rev. Dr. BALLARD.

Alleged Theft by Longshoremen.

United States Commissioner SHIELDS received a complaint yesterday against two longshoremen, THOS. REDDEN and THOS. ROGERS, who were accused by Police Sergeant EDWIN O'BRIEN of stealing sails from the *Anchor Ahoy*, a Government vessel. The property was represented to be worth $400. The accused claimed that they bought it on Staten Island for $35. They were committed to Ludlow-street Jail in default of bail.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅝; 1865, old, 84⅞; 1867, 86⅞; Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20⅛; Illinois Centrals, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.@11⅞d.; Midding Orleans, 12d.@12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Linseed Cakes easier at £10 13s. ₱ ton for thin oblong, for feeding. Whale Oil, £39 10s. ₱ ton. Common Resin, 6s. ₱ cwt.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday, and closed quiet and steady.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday at 15 marc bancos 6 schilling, and closed quiet and steady.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 7c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened firm but quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities closed firm; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅝; 1865, old, 84⅞; 1867, 86⅞; Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20⅛; Illinois Centrals, 100; Atlantic and Great Westerns, 26⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 21s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Oats, 2s. 10d. ₱ bushel.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Tallow dull at 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Bourse closed steady. Rentes, 73f. 7c.

HAVRE, Dec. 11.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, both on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 91⅛@91⅜ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Dec. 11.—Petroleum closed flat.

HAVRE, Dec. 11.—Cotton closed firm for stock afloat at 135f.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet at 7 thalers; closed quiet at 6 thalers 66 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 11—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N	Raining	32
Halifax	N	Overcast	36
Portland	N. W	Clear	24
Boston	N. W	Clear	27
New-York	W	Clear	32
Philadelphia	S. W	Clear	34
Wilmington	S. W	Clear	33
Washington	S	Hazy	36
Fortress Monroe	S. W	Clear	43
Richmond	S. W	Clear	43
Oswego	S. W	Cloudy	33
Pittsburg	S. E	Clear	40
Chicago	S. E	Raining	46

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 11—*In steamship Pereire, for Havre and Brest*—Rev. Pere Hyacinthe, A. Ruben Hoise, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Singer, Mrs. Carr and son, Mrs. Thos. T. Davis, C. A. Singer, Misses Sadie and Josie Singer and servant, Mrs. Brooks and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kayne, child and servant, S. Harris, E. C. Lowry, James A. Bass, Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Pray, H. S. Pray, Mr. and Mrs. De Silver, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Carse and family, Mr. Carse, Mr. and Mrs. Lamoroux, Miss Marie Fontana, Miss Holly, Mr. and Mrs. John Mix, Augustine San Martin, C. E. Olmsted, A. Mendo, T. Kobbe, Miss B. Socarras, Miss Y. Agramonte, Mr. Henriques, Miss Harrach, P. Roeitsen, Mr. and Mrs. Huber, Mr. Fabbricotti, Mrs. J. R. Mullany, Mr. Burckhardt, Mr. Balse, Mr. Switz, B. S. Lyman, Miss Kiefer, Hugo Piepers, Miss Owen, R. Stahel, Mr. Feliceaita Delpiere, L. Steenstin, Miss Melchiade, A. Vici, Mr. H. Kuhl, Rev. Lewis Chaland, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, family and servant, Sister Alonisde, J. Fenick, John Guttart, F. Guitart, Casmero Barthes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gonnets, 3 children and infant, L. R. Glascoe, T. Detchavarry, Mr. Matagrin, Mrs. Matagrin and 4 children, Mr. Feliset, Mr. Healy, Mme. Anna Gengler, Mr. and Mrs. Leclere, Mr. Magnien, Mr. Schwarts, wife and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Finnis, E. S. de Viosarsel, Miss St. Colombe, Geneva Lotts. Specie, $91,400.

DEC. 11—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner, W. H. Frear, W. H. Smith, Wm. Lacy, Jr., J. Crooks and wife, C. Howe, Wm. Harris, Jno. Eastly, R. W. Pugh, C. J. Rosenberg, W. E. Price, Hon. J. B. Rice, Wm. Learmouth, T. L. Burnett, Wm. Barbour, J. G. Hine and wife, R. F. Gregon, J. W. Cunningham, Herman Roos, W. Lynch, Mr. Anderson, Jas. Carter, Wm. Sloane, F. A. Shields, James Court, John Freebody, Mr. Irving, John Nicolson, Miss Mary Bond, Mrs. Cole, Miss Gorey, Martin Van Wisker and wife, L. G. Watson.

DEC. 11.—*In steamship Europa, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Thos. Reid, R. W. Saville, W. H. Gwynn, James Mitchell, Wm. Gibson, David McFarlan, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Evelyn, George Wilson, Alex. Ross, John Scott, Minnie Rodney, Wm. Drennan, Arthur B. Maleson, Mrs. Maleson, Philip Maleson, John Cleaton, Wm. Ramsay, John Martin, Mary A. Haney, James Malanson, George Malanson, Louis Anderson, Dr. Andrew McMaster, and others in the steerage.

DEC. 11—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool.*—Captain Carline, E. C. Atwood, Rev. L. J. Early, Rev. J. D. Bradley, Reuben E. Carpenter, Saml. Robinson, Ellen McMahon, James H. Coe, Chas. B. Hicks, F. C. Douglas, D. Whitker, C. M. Marcell, Chas. Marshall.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—B. G. Gomes, John Hemken, O. H. Coleman, A. Chapman, A. Hayward, P. J. Meigham, A. Champion, W. Nicols, Lewis Arnold, Miss Woodruff, Charles J. Wilson, Miss Childs, J. G. Black, W. H. Thompson, C. H. Clark and lady, W. F. Taylor, G. H. Palmer, John Hinkle, John Coronaus.

In steamship Savannah, for San Salvador—E. Dubois, L. Fowler, Mrs. J. E. Fuller, J. W. Peck, wife and 2 children; Mrs. M. Keys, H. G. Yates, W. H. Cotter, J. Mallett, J. L. Ripley, Commander Dana and wife, W. Foster, R. Foster; Wm. Sinclair, wife and servant; Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Dunn, George H. Jones, J. Steer and wife, J. E. Williams and wife, R. L. Wood, R. Murphy, H. D. Sheffield and servant, A. G. Yeatman, Mrs. R. Young and child, Miles J. Mathews, Edward Stanley, D. M. Devoe, Wm. Finch, W. H. Chew, D. Kitchen, M. Nihil, T. Sullivan, J. Kelly, P. Mathews, R. Dunning, J. McGovern, J. Degnan, Captain Z. Nickerson, M. O'Neal, A. A. Smith, R. Harris, Chas. Ward, M. Kavenay, D. Mooney, J. McLaughlin, J. Dizey.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 11—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—Samuel Sinn, A. C. Myers, Dr. Louis Reinhardt, Dr. L. Straus, Chas. Epping, Samuel Grass, Fred. Stallknecht, Gustav. Willins, Aug. Super, And. Erkenbrecher, G. Erkenbrecher, Chas. Freyer, Albert Schaeing, Adolph Hess, H. Klingius, Chas. Grote and wife, M. Beissbarth, Marie Goggel, Johanne Sohngen, A. Franke, M. Bodecker, W. Reisenegger, Kath Herzig, Amalie Frost, H. Dinglinger, Chas. Brown, Edward Chase and wife, Stuart Philipot, Geo. Green, G. Mann, E. Hartmann, Aug. Voge, V. Harburger, H. von Spiegel, A. Paar and family, E. Bennecke, Ernest Orth, A. Hohmann, R. Gerth, J. H. Piper, C. H. Frese, John O'Niel, D. Francke, Fred. Klein.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—P. Dustel, O. Mehlin, Mrs. S. Howell, J. A. Sullivan, Captain C. E. Paton and wife, Miss Ludlow, W. K. Batchelder, Mrs. J. Hall, L. J. Williams, and 2 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets..12 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 08 | Gov. Island. 2 57 | Hell Gate.. 4 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Arrived.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen Nov. 27, and Southampton 30, with mdse. and 249 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had light westerly winds with rough sea the entire passage; Dec. 10, 214 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Weser, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Marathon, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Nov. 23 and Queenstown Nov. 24, via Boston Dec. 10, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Kate Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) O'Brien, Liverpool 59 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds.

Bark Eroe, (Ital.,) Mastellone, Girgenti Aug. 22, via Palermo Sept. 8, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. to order. Experienced strong N. W. and W. gales during the latter part of the passage and has been 30 ds. north of Bermuda.

Bark Regina, (of Halifax,) Cummings, Marseilles Oct. 16, and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Experienced moderate easterly winds and calms to Nov. 27, in lat. 32, lon. 71, and since then heavy northerly gales; Dec. 6, off the Highlands, encountered a very strong gale from E. N. E., suddenly shifting to N. N. W., blowing furiously for some hours, accompanied with heavy hail and rain squalls, gradually decreasing on the 7th to moderate clear weather.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage, and been 7 ds. north of Hatteras; Dec. 6, off Hatteras, passed schr. Fanny Fern, bound S.; left in port, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York next day; schrs. Annie Whiting and Wm. A. Vail, for do. in 3 ds.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Jackson, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with mdse. to Robt. Murray, Jr. Had northerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Hazard, (of Salem,) Karstens, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to H. H. Swift. Will load for Pernambuco.

Bark Maria Emelie, (N. G.,) Muller, London 69 ds., with chalk to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather during first part of passage, and has been 28 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. N. W. gales, during which split sails, &c.

Brig Isis, of Boston, Anderson, Cadiz 39 ds., with lead, salt, &c., to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Lunt Brothers. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Carrie E. Pickering, (new, of Deer Isle, 500 tons,) Torry, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Leopoldine, (N. G.,) Haesloop, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to Kirkland and Von Sachs. Crossed the equator Oct. 28, in lon. 36, and was 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig Argo, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Creighton, Salt River, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Phillips & Brown. Has had strong N. and N. W. winds during the passage; was up to the Highlands on the 5th inst., but was blown off in a heavy gale from N. N. E. Nov. 10, Wm. Wangle, seaman, died in hospital of yellow fever, and two other seamen, named Conrad and Edward Langley, died of the same disease 6 ds. after leaving port; they were all natives of Lunenburg, N. S.

Brig C. F. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Elwood, Malaga Oct. 21, and Gibraltar 23d, with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has been 11 ds. to lon. 43, since then has had heavy westerly gales and calms; Dec. 6, at 9 P. M., the wind shifted from a light breeze from W. to S. W. instantly, and blew a perfect hurricane for three hours, when it veered to W. N. W., and blew heavy for 20 hs.

Brig Edith, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Oliver, Grand Turk, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to Calvin E. Knox & Co.—vessel to Witham & Ogilvie. The E. has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Brig M. A. Benson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gardner, Milk River, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and W. gales, during which sprung rudder, split sails, &c. Dec. 1, Barnegat bearing S. S. E. 20 miles, saw schr. Saxon, dismasted and full of waters at anchor.

Brig Ann, (of Gibraltar,) Tiory, Ivica Sept. 20, via Malaga Oct. 4, and Gibraltar 6th, with almonds, lead, &c., and 3 passengers to A. P. Francis. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales during the latter part of the passage, and had a pilot on board for 7 ds.

Brig Teviot, (of Halifax,) Alkeman, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 13 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Milwaukie, Brown, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Electric Spark, (of New-Bedford,) Cowell, Bonacca, W. I., Nov. 6, via Key West 19th and Charleston 28th, with cocoanuts to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Experienced constant gales from N. W. to N. E. the entire passage; lost and split sails and was obliged to put into Key West and Charleston to repair damages; Dec. 6, lat. 39 30, lon. 73 30, encountered a heavy gale from N. N. E. going round to N. W., during which lost boat and boat davits, flying jib, &c.; Dec. 8, 35 miles E. S. E. from Absecum, in 17 fathoms water, passed wreck of schr. Saxon.

Schr. Daddie, Cheney, Philadelphia 8 ds., for Newburyport. Dec. 7, off Egg Harbor, was run into by an unknown schooner and carried away jibboom, bowsprit and figure head, put into this port for repairs.

Schr. Alpha, Munson, East Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co. Dec. 6, off Block Island, had a heavy E. S. E. gale, which caused vessel to leak, and lost part of deck load.

Schr. Bianca, (Br.,) McNabb, St. John, N. F., 14 ds., with oil and fish to Bowring & Archibald.

Schr. Annie P. Avery, Kelso, Alexandria, for Hoboken.

Schr. Louisa Birdsall, Layton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Barnes, Barber, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Laura Hatch, Hatch, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. James L. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fred. Warren, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Westcott, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Squires, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Mott, Elizabethport, for Glen Cove.

Schr. Valhallo, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia H. Garrison, Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. David Faust, Faust, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fannie F. Hall, Ginn, Pawtucket.

Schr. Mist, Muncy, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gust, Morton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. A. Tollies, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Hase, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. David Pearsall, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. P. C. Schultz, Fox, Bridgeport.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Smith, Providence.

Schr. John J. Boyd, Inman, Georgetown.

Schr. Josephine, Brown, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Viola, Hall, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Valma, Williams, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. Annie McGee, Young, Virginia.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Munson, Norfolk, for Providence.

BELOW—Bark Jane Adelaine, (of Portland,) from Matanzas.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., very hazy, and for coming in from S.

Sailed.

Steamships Pereire, for Havre; City of Paris and Denmark, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Euterpe, for Galveston; De Soto, Ariadne, Geo. Washington, and General Meade, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Louise Moore, for Newbern; Empire, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Coringa, from Calcutta.

The schr. Ringleader, from Bangor for Boston, with a cargo of hay, went ashore on Nantucket Bar the 6th inst. and bilged. The tide now ebbs and flows in her, but the vessel and part of her cargo may be saved.

The schr. Forest Belle, from Bangor for Boston, put into Heyannis, the 10th inst., with loss of deck load and sails.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11.—Arr. schr. Trafton, for Philadelphia; ship Missouri, for New-York.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

Cld. steamer Favita, for New-York; Lucille, for Baltimore.

Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 10.—A. M.—Arr. schr. B. S. Young, Boston, for Tangier.

Also arr. schr. Laura Bridgman, Boston, for Mobile, reported Nauset, morning of the 9th, picked up a boat with a dead man in her, and towed her to this port. This is undoubtedly the boat before reported by the schr. Ambro, who took from her George Nelson, of Portsmouth, who reported his companion, Chrisholm, dead. The remains of the man will be buried here, and his friends may gain particulars as to the boat and few effects, by applying to Howes Norris, Associated Press Agent at Holmes' Hole, Mass.

Sld. schrs. Osprey, Globe, Laura Bridgman.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 11.—The schr. United States, from Mobile for New-York, leaking, put in here to fix her pumps.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 10.—Sld. steamer Lawrence, for Boston; Br. steamer Australian, for Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Niagara and Albemarle, for New-York; Blackstone, for Boston; Norfolk, for Philadelphia.

Put in for coal—Alabama, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11.—Cld. steamships San Jacinto, for New-York; Huntsville, for New-York; Carroll, for Baltimore; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; schr. Trade Wind, for Jacksonville; barks Norwegian, for Liverpool; Crown Jewel, for Liverpool; Delta, for Havre; ship Charlotte, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Bravo, (Swed.,) Jonsson, from Santos, which arrived 10th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann—cargo to Kirkland & Von Sachs, not as before reported.

Foreign Ports.

At Milk River, Jam., Nov. 17, brigs M. V. Merrick, for Delaware Breakwater in 2 ds.; W. N. Z., for do., Nov. 28.

At Demerara, Nov. 16, brig China, for New-York in 4 or 5 ds.; schr. Annie Whiting, from New-York, arrived out on the 15th ult.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 25, brig Mary Le Blanc, wtg.; schrs. W. B. Bickford, (Br.,) Eliza Batchelor, (Br.,) for Boston, to sail Nov. 22; schr. Wings of the Morning, for Boston, ldg.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Nov. 22, brig American Union, for Philadelphia in 2 ds.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Arrived steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, from Vera Cruz for New-York Dec. 12.

11th.—Sld. steamers City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Cleopatra, for New-York this evening.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—The Royal Mail steamship Java, from New-York Wednesday, Dec. 1, arrived here at 4 A. M. to-day.

The Inman steamship City of New-York, from New-York Nov. 30, arrived at this port at noon to-day.

GLASGOW, Dec. 11.—The steamship Caledonia, from New-York, arrived out to-day.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Handsome, Useful AND Reasonable.

Bronzes, Clocks and Ornaments,
Jardiniere Stands and Flowers,
Inlaid Card Tables,
Fire Screens and Music Stands,
Cabinets and Etageres,
Ladies' Fancy and Sewing Chairs,
Gentlemen's Smoking Chairs,
Pedestals and Card Receivers.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.

LACE CURTAINS AT COST
DURING THIS MONTH.

TABLE LINEN.
UNTIL JAN. 1, WE OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF THESE GOODS AT COST.

ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS
REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY WITH PRICE OF GOLD.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

IRON FRONTS
FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. Jackson & Bro.,
IRON WORKS, 28TH-ST., 2D-AV. AND 29TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

The public are requested to examine our new style of iron fronts, with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost, of a Philadelphia brick front. See buildings No. 25 Chatham-st., block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; also, 78th-st. and 3d-av.

Particular attention paid to manufacture of fine iron work.

"A BLAZE OF BEAUTY."—THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 1870, appears in bright array. A new form; new types, numerous rich illustrations, with sound and sensible reading matter, render this the best ever issued. It contains Hon. S. S. Fisher, of U. S. Patent Office; De Lesseps, of Suez Canal; Cespedes, President of Cuba; George Peabody; Dr. Tischendorff, Biblical Scholar; Portraits of the Kaffir, and Australian Races; Progress of Science—Steam, Electricity, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Phrenology; Brain Waves—How thought and sentiment are transmitted; What can I do Best? The faces we meet—What they tell us; An Afternoon at "389" Broadway; The Wasp Waist—Its physiology; Application—Its culture; Our Agricultural Resources—Productions the past fifty years; Natural History—Will a horsehair become a snake? The Hedge-hog—Illustrated; The Sponge—Its origin, growth and uses; Joan of Arc. This favorite journal has now reached its 50th vol., and appears in a handsome magazine form. Terms, only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Now is the time to subscribe. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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